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March 18, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GARVAN.

The following is a resume of each of the facts in each of the cases wherein warrants of deportation have been cancelled by the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Louis C. Post:

KAZIMIERAS SHIRVINSKAS Rockford, Illinois, admitted at hearing that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA. Made signed statement to representatives that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA. Immigration inspector at Chicago recommended deportation. Commissioner-General of Immigration recommended deportation. Warrant cancelled March 9, 1920.

ANDREW FRAMISH, Detroit, Michigan: subject entered country without inspection. Subject denied being a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA. He admitted that he attended meetings of same, that he believes in communism, that he believes in the principles and doctrines of the COMMUNIST PARTY, stating that he intended to join the Communist Party. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation. Commissioner-General of Immigration recommended deportation. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

JOHN BIEBIA, Detroit, Michigan, arrested while speaking at a meeting, denied that he had knowledge that the Socialist Party to which he belonged had joined the COMMUNIST PARTY; stated that he attended meetings and considered himself a member in good standing; that, in fact his branch of the Socialist Party did join the COMMUNIST PARTY, it was satisfactory to him.

In a sworn statement he stated that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY, having it in November, 1919, and that his membership was in his house and that he was an organizer during the months of November and

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had made as many as six speeches a day. Subject stated that it made no difference to him whether he addressed socialists or communists, that space was donated to him in the "Glos Robotniczy" for articles he published. ("Glos Robotniczy" is the official organ of the Polish Branch of the COMMUNIST PARTY.) At a subsequent hearing upon questions asked by his counsel, subject denied all that he had previously testified to. Representatives of the Department of Justice on the witness stand stated that subject had admitted to them that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY. The immigration inspector at Detroit recommends deportation. The Commissioner-General of Immigration recommends deportation. Warrant Cancelled March 12, 1920.

NIKOLAI BILECKI, Detroit, Michigan. Record in case shows subject member of COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA. Ukranian Branch No. 8, has paid dues regularly: made statements before agents of Department of Justice in which he acknowledges that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA, having joined the same September 1919. Alien admitted that he had read any books that he could get his hands on dealing with communism: that he understood the principles of communism -- refused to answer whether or not he believed in the same. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation. Commissioner-General recommended deportation. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

JOE KARPEC, Detroit, Michigan, member of branch of Socialist Party which later became a part of the COMMUNIST PARTY. Subject did not resign from party on transfer. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation. Commissioner-General of Immigration recommended deportation. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

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LURAS KOHAN, Detroit, Michigan. Alien made statement before agent of the Department of Justice that he was a member of a branch of the COMMUNIST PARTY and had paid dues up to January, 1920, and that he knew that it was the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA. Inspector at Detroit recommends deportation. Commissioner-General recommends deportation. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

MIKE VREVICH, Detroit, Michigan. Alien admitted to agent of the Department of Justice that he had been member of Socialist Party for about ten years; that the branch he belonged to joined the COMMUNIST PARTY, stated, however, that he had paid no dues for three months and that he was not now a member of either the Socialist Party or the COMMUNIST PARTY. He further stated that if the Socialist Party had gone into the COMMUNIST PARTY without his knowledge he was ready to join with them. Subject was arrested at headquarters Communist Party. Secretary of Branch No. 17, Communist Party, stated that subject's name is still on the books of that organization. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation. Commissioner-General of Immigration concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

EVAN PAGNUCAK, Philadelphia, Pa. Subject was arrested at Communist Party meeting; was member of COMMUNIST PARTY; paid dues at the rate of fifty cents per month; admitted attending meetings of the COMMUNIST PARTY and also admitted having paid dues to the COMMUNIST PARTY and that he was a member thereof. Immigration inspector at Philadelphia recommended deportation. Commissioner-General of Immigration concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

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ELIA KORENEWSKY, Chicago, Illinois, admitted that he had been a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY for four months, paying dues to the same. Immigration inspector at Chicago recommended deportation, in which Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

JUZOS ZIBRICKAS, Chicago, Illinois. Subject admitted being a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA. Records of the organization showed that he paid dues up to and including December, 1919. Immigration inspector at Chicago recommended deportation; the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 9, 1920.

MORRIS SCHNITMAN and ESTHER BERMAN, Denver, Colorado. Schnitman admitted that he was a member of an anarchistic organization in Russia known as the "Anarchist Red-cross Federation" and that he helped this organization in New York City. He admitted membership in the I.W.W. Esther Berman admitted attending lectures on anarchism and refused to express opinion as to whether or not she believed in organized government. Both subjects live together as man and wife, without marriage license and the woman stated that had she known she was violating the laws of the country in living with Schnitman she would have done so just the same. Under the laws of the State in which they live, it is considered by the inspector, that they are living in open fornication, contrary to the laws of the United States and the laws of the particular state in which they live. Neither alien has done any work since arriving in Denver. Both subjects refused to answer any questions or introduce any evidence in their behalf and the immigration inspector considered this action as prima facie evidence in the case.

The Commissioner-General agreed with the inspector in holding that since the aliens did not in any way endeavor to refute the burden of proof placed upon them, they were subject to deportation and a case had been proven. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.



IGNAC KOVACH, Youngstown, Ohio. Subject identified his membership card in the COMMUNIST PARTY, showing dues paid through December, 1919; stated that the organization to which he previously belonged had transferred to the COMMUNIST PARTY in October; stated that he believes in most of the principles of the manifesto of the COMMUNIST PARTY; stated that in joining the party that he did not realize as he does now that he was opposing the government of the United States. However, in view of the alien's intelligence, the local immigration inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 11, 1920.

WASSILY SAMOSUK, Detroit, Michigan. Subject stated that he is a member of the Russian Branch of the COMMUNIST PARTY, but later denied this, admitting however that he attended its meetings for one year; admitted that he believed in the teachings of the COMMUNIST PARTY and has made various contributions to collections of this organization; was taken into custody at the headquarters of the COMMUNIST PARTY; is a reader of "Glos Robotniczy", official organ of the COMMUNIST PARTY. Local immigration inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 11, 1920.

WAIL KAROHUN, Philadelphia, Pa., admitted that he is a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY; admitted attending meetings and paying dues; denies that he knew what the COMMUNIST PARTY stands for, however, admitted that he believes in the principles of the COMMUNIST PARTY and that he believed in the Soviet form of government. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 11, 1920.

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FRED HUK, Detroit, Michigan. Subject admitted membership in the Communist Party of America. Application for membership and membership card produced at hearing. Inspector at Detroit recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 11, 1920.

JOSEPH SHALICH, Detroit, Michigan. Subject signed a statement in which he admitted that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA; showed in examination that he had knowledge of organization of the COMMUNIST PARTY and that he contributed money to the party and read the official organ of the paper; admitted that he was familiar with the principles and doctrines of the COMMUNIST PARTY and believed in them; was taken into custody at their headquarters; attended their meetings regularly. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

PAUL PETRUSANEC, Youngstown, Ohio. Subject admitted that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY; shown to be an intelligent man. Attended schools for five years. Immigration inspector recommended deportation. Commissioner-General concurred in recommendation. Warrant cancelled March 10, 1920.

NICKIFOR DRODG, Detroit, Michigan. Subject admitted that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

MARTIN MARCZEWSKI, Detroit, Michigan. Alien admitted that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation in which Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 11, 1920.

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JUAZOPAS JOISRIS, Chicago, Illinois. Alien admitted that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY. Testimony of agent of the Department of Justice, as well as record book of the financial secretary of the COMMUNIST PARTY showed membership of this alien and that he had paid dues in December, 1919. Membership card likewise was introduced showing due stamps for October, November and December. Alien claimed that he did not understand principles of party. Immigration inspector at Chicago recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 10, 1920.

JOSEPH DORICH, Detroit, Michigan. Alien admitted that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY which he joined in October, 1919. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 10, 1920.

MAXIM FEDORASH, Detroit, Michigan. Subject denied membership in organization, but it developed at hearing that he was an anarchist. Immigration inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 10, 1920.

The Assistant Secretary stated that a new warrant could issue for the anarchistic charges, as the charges set forth in the original warrant were based upon membership in the Communist Party. Such tactics seem to be purely technical.

JOSEPH TKACHUK, Detroit, Michigan. Subject admitted membership in the COMMUNIST PARTY. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 10, 1920.

The reason given by the Assistant Secretary was that subject was taken into custody on January 4th and that the warrant issued by the Secretary of Labor was dated January 10th and that

therefore the action was without due process of law. The Assistant Secretary refused to admit the affidavit made by the alien before the agent of the Department of Justice.

GEORGE JASHINSK, Detroit, Michigan. Admitted membership in the Communist Party instituted at Detroit. Local immigration inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 10, 1920.

TOMESZ KOZAK, Buffalo, New York. Subject admitted that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA before the agents of the Department of Justice and to the immigration inspector. Admission corroborated by original application for membership in Communist Party. Immigration inspector at Buffalo recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

KONDRAD ZANAYDNO, Port Huron, Michigan. Subject denied membership in UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS. Evidence showed he was arrested in the headquarters of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS at Port Huron, Michigan. Alien unable to explain presence at headquarters of Union of Russian Workers. While membership not established, affiliation clearly established. Immigration inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

STANLEY KOLOSKI, Philadelphia, Pa. Alien admitted membership in Communist Party, as well as in Left Wing of Socialist Party. Later sought to repudiate his admission of membership introduced at hearing where original application for membership and membership card were shown, also correspondence addressed to alien as "Comrade" signed by the Secretary of the Polish Section of the Communist Party. Immigration inspector at Philadelphia recommended deportation, in which Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

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SERGIUS DAKIMUK, Philadelphia, Pa. Subject admitted membership in COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY. Immigration inspector at Philadelphia recommended deportation in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

PETER SAMODUNOFF, Chicago, Ill. Testimony showed that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY for two months, that he attended meetings; that he paid his dues, that he had membership card in the party; admitted all upon examination made by immigration inspector. Local inspector recommended deportation in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

BORIS KOSHKO, St. Louis, Mo. Subject denied membership in the COMMUNIST PARTY and that he belonged to the Russian Federation. There was introduced as evidence a resolution admitted at the 8th convention of the Communist Party, also a copy of which was found in the alien's possession. There was also introduced a copy of a blank application membership card. It was read from the minutes of the first meeting of the Communist Party that the alien was present and was a member of the executive committee. The alien denied same but documentary evidence was produced. Other correspondence produced indicated that alien was on the committee for the organization of another Russian branch in St. Louis of the Communist Party. Immigration inspector at St. Louis recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

ALBERT AUGUST ERDMAN, Chicago, Illinois. Subject admitted membership in the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA, said membership being corroborated by socialistic membership card, bearing due-stamps of the Communist Party. Immigration inspector at Chicago recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 14, 1920.

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NICK ZAMY, Courtland, N. Y. Subject arrested at Communist Party meeting and admits membership in Communist Party and identified as his own membership card in Communist Party. Subject was further indicted by the grand jury of Courtland County for violation of the Criminal Anarchy Statute of New York. The local immigration recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Cancelled warrant March 13, 1920.

DMYTRO MAKOHON, Buffalo, N. Y. Subject admitted that he possibly attended one hundred meetings of the Left Wing Socialist Party and that he had attended a meeting after the same branch had joined the Communist Party. There was introduced an original application card of the alien which showed that he had been admitted to membership in the Communist Party. When asked if he was not a leader in the Communist Party, the alien replied:

"Well, what of it, that's nothing, supposing I was".

Alien finally testified that he was a member of the Communist Party, although he had previously denied the same. Immigration inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

STEVE NOMANSKY, Detroit, Michigan. Subject denied membership in Communist Party; admitted attending meetings of Communist Party; admitted paying 50¢ application fee; arrested at a meeting of Communist Party. Testimony showed that name of alien appeared in the membership record of the Russian Branch of the Communist Party and showed dues paid to January 1, 1920. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 8, 1920.

FRANCIS ZEK KOSNIZ, Buffalo, N. Y. Subject identified his name on official list of membership of Communist Parties and admitted attending meetings, acknowledging paying dues, introduced in evidence original application for membership in the communist party. Immigration inspector at Buffalo recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

NICHOLAS LEDIUK, Buffalo, N. Y. Admitted membership in Communist Party. Original application for membership introduced. Inspector at Buffalo recommended deportation and the Commissioner-General concurred in the same. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

ALEXANDER SAVAGE, Detroit, Mich. Subject admitted to agent of the Department of Justice that he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY; considerable communistic literature was found in his possession; admitted membership. Inspector recommended deportation in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

ELIA TONRALCHUK, Buffalo, N. Y. Admitted membership in Communist Party. Original application introduced. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

SAUVA MORROZ, Port Huron, Michigan. Subject was arrested at headquarters of Union of Russian Workers; affiliation proven. Local inspector recommended deportation; the Commissioner-General concurred in recommendation and warrant was cancelled March 13, 1920.

WLADISLAW WOJTALIK, Buffalo, N. Y. Subject admitted membership in Communist Party; original membership card introduced. Local immigration inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920

MIKE SIRETSKY, Detroit, Michigan. Subject admitted attending meetings of Communist Party. Testimony showed alien had membership card in organization and had paid dues to January 3, 1920. Local immigration inspector recommended deportation; the Commissioner-General concurred in such recommendation. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

E. KALUGA, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted membership in Communist Party; original application introduced. Inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

JOE JURICK, Detroit, Michigan, admitted membership in Communist Party and being an organizer of said party. Membership card and application were introduced. Inspector recommended deportation and the Commissioner-General concurred in his views. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

MIKE KORENCHUK, Chicago, Ill., admitted membership in the Communist Party to agent of the Department of Justice, as well as to two police officers present at time of arrest; member of Soviet School in Chicago, to which only members of the Communist Parties can belong. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 9, 1920.

JOHN BUCZYNSKI, Detroit, Michigan. Subject employed by International Publishing Association which publishes the "Glos Robotniczy", official organ of the Communist Party. Testimony showed alien to be official secretary of Polish Section of the Communist Party and formerly President of the International Publishing Association; introduced official organ of the Communist Party containing financial statements signed by alien as secretary of Polish Section. Testimony showed that only persons who are members of Communist Party are employed by the International Publishing Association. The local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.



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ANTON KACZINSKI, Philadelphia, Pa., admitted membership in Communist Party; application for membership introduced. Local inspector recommended deportation, the Commissioner-General concurring in his views. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

NIKIFOR IVASTCHENKO, Courtland, N. Y. Subject arrested at headquarters of the Communist Party; evidence not entirely clear and Commissioner-General recommended that final action be deferred for six months, during which time alien should be on his good behavior. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

SERGIS ZAYKOFF, Boston, Mass. Membership card in Socialist Party, with due-stamps of Communist Labor Party, introduced; alien admitted membership to agents of the Department of Justice; later denied such admission; large amount of communistic literature found in his possession; has been arrested by State authorities on anti-anarchy charge and under indictment for seditious utterances. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 9, 1920.

FRANK KRUGER, Detroit, Michigan, attended meetings of the Communist Party; believer in principles of the Communist Party; arrested at headquarters of Communist Party. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

MIKE PRYHODA, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted membership in Communist Party; application for membership introduced. Local immigration inspector recommended deportation, the Commissioner-General concurring in his views. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

STANISLAW GAWALEK, Buffalo, N. Y., admits membership in Communist Party; paid dues to December, 1919. Local immigration inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

ADAM SZYMANSKI, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted membership in Communist Party; application card introduced. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

EFTUCK OKOCHUK, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted membership in Communist Party; original application introduced. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

J. BENDORAVICIUS, Philadelphia, admitted membership in Communist Party. Inspector at Phila. recommended deportation and the Commissioner-General concurred in his views. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

JAKIM MAKOHON, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted membership in Communist Party. Local immigration inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

J. MIKOLAICZAK, Chicago, Ill., admitted membership in Left Wing Socialist Party and attended meetings of Communist Party; admitted membership in Communist Party to agents of Department of Justice. Immigration inspector at Chicago recommended deportation, and Commissioner-General concurred in his views. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

JOE PEOKDPCHIK, Detroit, Michigan, admitted under oath membership in Communist Party; arrested at headquarters. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12, 1920.

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PAUL HARMIDER, Detroit, Michigan, admitted membership in the Communist Party and paying dues in same; attended meetings at headquarters; admitted receiving membership card of Communist Party. Immigration inspector at Detroit recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

JOHN BILOWS, Detroit, Michigan, continued membership in branch of the Socialist Party which later joined the Communist Party; admitted being secretary in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 14, 1920.

JOHN RAIJKOV, Pittsburgh, Pa., admitted membership in Communist Party; membership card produced. Inspector at Pittsburgh recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 8, 1920.

KASMIR SOSNOWSKI, Detroit, Mich., paid dues in Communist Party through November, 1919; participated in activities of same. Local inspector at Detroit recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 11, 1920.

WASYL HUTNIK, Pittsburgh, Pa. While membership not proven in Communist Party, yet alien bought considerable amount of communistic literature and correspondence showed that he had been in communication with Communist Party. In view of indications, Commissioner-General recommended that final action be deferred for a period of six months. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

PIMEN POLANSKY, Courtland, N. Y., arrested at Communist Party meeting; member of Communist Party; paid dues for two months. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

PAUL RUSEK, Youngstown, Ohio; admitted membership in Communist Party; arrested at headquarters; membership book introduced. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 10, 1920.

SEMION KONCEVICH, Port Huron, Michigan. Testimony showed that subject was member of the Union of Russian Workers and had paid dues in said organization. Three witnesses testified to this fact. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

FEODOR BARASHKO, Port Huron, Michigan. Testimony of three witnesses to effect that subject was a member of Union of Russian Workers; at time of arrest large quantities of Union of Russian Workers' literature obtained. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

J. GRINKEVICH, Chicago, Illinois, admitted membership in Communist Party to agent of Department of Justice; in sympathy with the aims and purposes. Local inspector recommended deportation, Commissioner-General concurring in same. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

JOHN KRISOW, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted to agent of Department of Justice membership in Communist Party; later denied making the statement; application card introduced; evidence clearly shows membership. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

JOSEPH FEDOROVICH, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted membership in Communist Party; original application introduced. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

KONSTANTY JANKOWSKI, Buffalo, admitted membership in Communist Party. Local inspector recommended deportation in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13, 1920.

SAM KRITTEN, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted membership in Communist Party. Local inspector recommended deportation, the Commissioner-General concurring in same. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

ALEX CHEPEKA, Port Huron, Michigan, lived at headquarters of Union of Russian Workers. Testimony of three persons showed that subject was member of organization. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

MATYW SUSHICK, Butler, Pa., admitted membership in Communist Party, membership card obtained. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

NICK KOSEK, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted membership in Communist Party, original application introduced. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

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SUPPLEMENTAL MEMO. NO. 1.

JOHN MYDYSKI, alleged to be likely to become a public charge at time of entry; stubbornly and defiantly assumed attitude against inspector at hearing. Charges made against him were clearly sustained. Since the hearing his home has been the center of attraction of aliens unlawfully entering the country. The Commissioner-General recommended deportation on March 17th. Warrant cancelled March 17, 1920.

MIKE DOBROWOLKY, Detroit, Michigan, admitted membership in organization and attending meetings. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

ANTON MAZUR, Buffalo, N. Y., denied membership in Communist Party. Original application for membership, however, produced; admitted receiving membership card; admitted paying dues. Local inspector recommended deportation, in which the Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15, 1920.

ADAM CZERWINSKY, Philadelphia, Pa., admitted attending meetings of Russian Soviet Deputies and was taken into custody while attending same, was on platform with one of speakers.

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CORNEIL BRITT - Courtland, New York. Testimony shows that subject is a member of the Communist Party and is Recording-Secretary of the party at Courtland, New York. He states that he wants to go back to Russia with his wife and children. Local inspector recommends deportation and states that the alien has taken a most active part in spreading Communist Party propaganda. Commissioner-General recommends deportation. Commissioner-General also recommends that execution of deportation warrant be deferred pending action by the Grand Jury at Courtland. This alien being under indictment of violation of Section #161 of the New York Penal Laws. Ordered deported. Pending deportation bail reduced from \$10,000 to \$1,000. March 13, 1920.

EFIM CAPASIN - Courtland, New York. Admits membership in the Communist Party and identified as his own, a membership card in said party. He admits that he was elected as a delegate to represent the Communist Party at a conference in New York. Has been a member of the Communist Party about one month. Alien stated he never intended to become a citizen of the United States and that he likes the Soviet form of Government. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Commissioner-General also recommends that execution of deportation warrant, if issued, be deferred pending action of the Courtland Grand Jury, alien being under indictment in New York under the Criminal Anarchy Law. Ordered deported. Bail reduced pending deportation from \$10,000 to \$1,000. March 13th.

MAX SCHMIDT - Portland, Oregon. Alien admits membership in the Communist Labor Party. That as secretary he signed the charter application of the Communist Labor Party, German branch. That he subscribes to principles and doctrines of the party as disclosed in platform and program of Communist Labor Party.

That he approves of manifesto of the 3rd International. It is proved that he was very active in the Communist Labor Party and is in full accord with the precepts of that party. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurs. Ordered deported March 12th. Proceedings suspended pending decision of Secretary of Labor upon lawfulness of Communist Labor Party. Bail reduced from \$10,000 to \$1,000.

PETER SKRIGAN - Detroit, Michigan. Alien denied membership in the Communist Party but admitted he attended meetings, as well as an alleged school conducted by that party. He further admitted that he advocates the duty, necessity and propriety of the unlawful assault or killing of any officer or officials, because of his or their official character. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Asst. Secretary held that warrant as issued was not sustained by the evidence. That amendment will be sustained if, upon further examination and further offer of counsel in advance of examination it shall appear that the alien advocates or teaches the assassination of public officials. Ordered re-opened for that purpose. March 15th.

NILS KJAR - Chicago, Illinois. Alien admits membership in the Communist Labor Party and stated he became a member of that party about September 1, 1919. His membership book in Communist Labor Party was identified by him as his own. Alien testified he has read manifesto of Communist International and believes in the general principles, although differs with it in some instances. He stated that he believed in the program and platform of the Communist Labor Party. He admitted soliciting new members and did whatever he could to further the interests of the Communist Labor Party. Alien now in custody of the State authorities under State Criminal Syndicalism Law. Local inspector recommended deportation. Commissioner-General concurs. Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that proceedings be temporarily suspended and bail reduced from \$10,000 to \$1,000 as alien is a member of the Communist Labor Party, an organization regarding the lawfulness of which Secretary of Labor has decided to hear counsel as soon as the case contested by counsel is placed before him. March 15th.



IGNATZ MIZHER - Courtland, New York. Testimony shows alien to be a member of the Communist Party and has distributed the manifesto and programs of that party on November 16, 1919, although alien denies having done so. He admits being a delegate to the Detroit conference. Alien admits that as a delegate he paid ~~50.00~~ for the Courtland branch to the Socialist convention at Detroit but records of the Courtland branch show that it was the Communist convention. Alien has been indicted by State authorities in Courtland, New York on charge of advocating Criminal Anarchy. Commissioner-General recommends deportation. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

STANLEY alias STANISLAW PALKA - <sup>Detroit</sup> Agent of the Department of Justice testified that he had seen the alien on three different occasions attending meetings of the Communist Party. Alien denies membership or affiliation with this organization. Reports have been received from other sources to the effect that this alien had stated "That they could kill him before he would admit that he was a member of the Communist Party." Cards were presented from files of the Communist Party <sup>at the</sup> ~~that~~ "House of Masses" <sup>that</sup> had aliens name as Secretary of the 18th Ward of the Socialist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15th.

WALENTY GAWRON - Buffalo, New York. Testimony showed that alien joined the Communist Party August, 1919. Membership card of alien found among his effects and is <sup>offered</sup> ~~official~~ in evidence. Also Communist literature, which alien admitted having read. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

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NICK BILECK, alias NIKOLAI BILECKI - Detroit, Michigan.

Alien stated he joined Branch #22, <sup>Socialist</sup> ~~Polish~~ Party, July 1919. That he knows the Socialist Party held a meeting and voted to join the Communist Party. When arrested at meeting place of Branch #22 he stated that he was attending a lecture on mathematics and that he had intentions to pay up his dues and continue his membership. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

CLEMENT SAPRICK - Detroit, Michigan. Alien admitted attending all the meetings of the Communist Party and that he was in sympathy with that parties teachings but denied membership in same or in any organization. He admits reading "Novy Mir" and "Rusky Golos". Alien also admitted in affidavit to Agent of the Department of Justice that he believed in the doctrines preached by Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

ANDRECZ KRAMEC - Buffalo, New York. Denied membership in the Communist Party. His original application for membership in Communist Party, dated November 23, 1919, was shown him at which time he refused to write his name for comparison with the handwriting appearing on said application. Payment of dues to December 1, 1919 is credited on the face of this document. Alien's name also appears on the official membership list of Polish Branch No. 8 of the Communist Party at Depew, New York. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

STEVE PASKO, alias STEFAN PASSKO - Detroit, Michigan.

Admitted membership in Communist Party stating that he joined the organization to attend a school conducted by it. Alien has taken no steps toward acquiring citizenship in the United States. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-

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General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

JULY RONAL, alias Julian Ronel - Boston, Mass. Alien admitted <sup>identified</sup> the statement before an Agent of the Department of Justice that he was a member of the Communist Party and had been such for three months. That he attended its meetings and read its papers and publications. When apprehended he had in his possession a 22 calibre. <sup>revolver.</sup> Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

MIKE KRISTOFF, alias KIRSHOFF - Buffalo, New York. Admitted membership in the Communist Party and identified his original application for membership. Also original membership card. Alien is also in the United States in violation of law, having entered without inspection. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled on membership charge and alien ordered to report at nearest Immigration station for inspection and to be admitted if found admissible. March 17th.

F. BOZYNSKI, alias JOHN BOZENSKI - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party. That he had paid four months dues to that organization and that he lives at its meeting place and attends all its meetings. He is willing to return to Poland. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

BOLESIAW ZOLTEWICZ, alias ZELTEWICH or ZOLTEREZ or ZELTERS Buffalo, New York. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Identified his application for membership in that organization, dated September 15, 1919. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

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ANDREW OPALKA - Buffalo, New York. Stated he became a member of the Communist Party at the time the latter absorbed his branch in the Socialist Party and considers himself a member in good standing in the Communist Party. Identified his original application for membership in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

IVAN or JOHN HORODZSKY - Buffalo, New York. Admitted membership in Communist Party. Identified his original application for membership and membership card in that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Recommendation concurred in by Commissioner-General. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

PETRO ZAJAC or ZAYAC - Buffalo, New York. Admits membership in Communist Party; that he signed the usual application for membership and also regular membership card. Alien was elected delegate from his branch to the headquarters of the Communist Party in Buffalo, in which capacity he attended the headquarters meetings on three occasions. Alien testified he believes in the principles and teachings of the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

JOSEF DYAIK - Philadelphia, Pa. Admits being Financial Secretary of the Russian Soviet of Workmen's Deputies. Alien admitted that the Soviet was affiliated with the Union of Russian Workers. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

ADAM CZERWINSKY - S. Bethlehem, Pa. Alien denies membership in the Russian Soviet of Workers Deputies, although admitting that he was at their meeting when taken into custody and was

on the platform as one of their speakers and, in fact, the chairman of the meeting. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

JOHN DOBA - Detroit, Michigan. Alien admitted before an Agent of the Department of Justice that he reads and believes in the principles set forth in the "JORIJA" which is the official organ of the Lithuanian Federation of Communist Party. After making this statement alien attempted to show that his testimony was false and that he gave same because at that time he desired to be deported but that he has now changed his mind and doesn't want to be deported. He now attempts to revert back to the substance of the original testimony as above set forth. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

JOSEPH FINE, alias JOSEPH BIDINOW - St. Paul, Minn. Alien testified that he signed the original application for a charter in the Communist Party of America at St. Paul and that on the same night he signed an application for membership in that party and paid 50¢ dues. Testimony showed that in general the alien is in accord with the principles and branches of the Communist Party. Commissioner-General recommends deportation. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMO NUMBER 3

CHARLES LAUER (Karoly Lauer) Detroit, Michigan. Admitted to Special Agent Apelman of Department of Justice on night of his arrest that he was a member of the Communist Party. Alien denied that Hungarian branch #10, of which he is a member, became a part of the Communist Party. Records of "State Office, Communist Party" show that a charter was issued to Hungarian Branch #10 on December 15, 1919. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurs. Warrant cancelled March 18, 1920.

HERBERT TEODORE (Feodor Drobob) Philadelphia, Pa. Admitted membership in Communist Party and belief in its principles. Was apprehended at a Communist Party meeting. Believes in "Free Love Marriage". Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurs. Warrant cancelled March 18, 1920.

IZADORE MILASCUSKY, alias JIMIE MILLER -, Detroit, Michigan. Denies membership in Communist Party but admits membership in the Lithuanian Association of America and the Socialist Party and that they are now called the Communist Party. Alien admitted being present at a meeting when they decided to change to the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

N. WARD -, Minneapolis, Minn. Alien admitted signing, as secretary, application for charter in the Communist Party. However, at aliens preliminary examination before an Agent of the Department of Justice he denied having signed this application for charter. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

ALEKSY ROMANISHTYN or ROMANYSHINY - Detroit, Michigan.

Admitted membership in Branch #3 Communist Party. Membership card bearing stamp of Communist Party shows dues paid to December 31st. Has taken no steps toward acquiring citizenship in the United States. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

PETER ARTUCHIN - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted membership in Russian Branch #3 Communist Party and had paid dues to the party. Affirmed his belief in the principles of the Communist Party and was arrested at a meeting of said party.

Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

Osip Woloch, alias Joe Wallach, alias Joseph Zaloch - Buffalo, New York. Admitted having joined the Communist Party, but attempted to show that he joined that party to get dancing lessons. He admitted, however, that he never saw any dancing at the hall where he attended meetings. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

SERGASS DRIDAR alias SERGAY DRADAR - Fort Wayne, Michigan.

In an affidavit, dated January 7, 1920, made before Special Agent of the Department of Justice, alien admitted membership in the Communist Party. At the formal hearing before Immigration inspector alien repudiated those statements. The Special Agent and the Notary before whom affidavit was made testified that same was made voluntarily by the alien and that contents were fully explained to him. Local inspector recommended cancellation, however, Inspector-in-charge at Detroit declined to concur and recommended deportation.

Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

GEORGE GRIKE or GROKI - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted attending meetings of the Communist Party. Alien stated, to Agent of the Department of Justice, at a preliminary interrogation "I am a member of the Lettish Branch Communist Party."

Local inspector recommended cancellation but Inspector-in-charge at Detroit refused to concur and recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurs in recommending deportation. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

JACOB DOMANOWSKI, Detroit, Michigan. Admitted being a member, in good standing, of the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

PETKO or PETER GANEFF - Buffalo, New York. Testified that after his branch was expelled from the Socialist Party, in July, they organized into the Communist Party and that in September his organization joined the National Communist Party. Was elected as delegate to represent the Bulgarian Branch of the Communist Party at its local headquarters. Had paid his dues into and considers himself a member, in good standing, of the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

FIODOR DEMITRAKOFF or THEODORE DEMITRAKOFF - Buffalo, N. Y. Identified his original application for membership in the Communist Party. Admitted paying dues into and attending meetings of that party. Aliens name appears on official membership list of the Communist Party. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.



ALEXANDER GOTTICK, alias ALEXANDER KOTEK - Boston, Mass.

Admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party and had been for six months. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

EWOOKIM or EWDOKEN VIRYCH - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted making affidavit before Agent of the Department of Justice on January 25, 1920, stating that he became a member of the Communist Party in September and paid dues to December.

When examined by counsel alien sought to repudiate statements made in the affidavit. Alien was arrested at a closed meeting of the Communist Party at the Communist headquarters. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

MATFEY or MARTIN SHATEVICH - Detroit, Michigan. Membership record of the Secretary of the Russian Branch #3 Communist Party shows aliens name. Alien also admitted orally, to Agent of the Department of Justice, after his preliminary examination on January 5, 1920, that he was a member of the Russian Branch #3 of the Communist Party. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

ANTHONY JANKOWSKI - Detroit, Michigan. Alien identifies and acknowledges statement made by him, to Agent of the Department of Justice, on January 6, 1920, but denies the correctness of this statement in the part wherein it states that he is a member of Branch #3 Communist Party. Evidence shows that he was fully acquainted with facts contained in this statement before its execution by him. He was arrested at a closed meeting of Branch #3 Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurs. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

JOHN STALMACH - Detroit, Michigan. Identified and acknowledged the statement made before Agent of the Department of Justice on January 3, 1920 in which he admitted that he is a member of the Polish Section of the Communist Party and that his membership card was at home. Membership book in the Polish Section Communist Party contains the name of alien and shows that his dues were paid through December 1919. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15th.

PAUL FALKOWSKY - Minneapolis, Minn. Admitted membership in Russian Branch Communist Party and stated that he is a member in good standing. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMO NO. 4.

*Mike*  
DOBROWOLKY, alias DOBOVOLKY - Detroit, Michigan. Alien made statement before agent of the Department of Justice, in which he admitted that he joined the Communist Party about six months ago and that he has attended meetings of the organization about once a month since. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurs. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

SCETAW OR STEPHEN SHASKIN - Buffalo, New York. Admitted joining the Communist Party and that the constitution, manifesto and program of the Communist Party were read to him and that he subsequently attended the meetings of that organization. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner General concurs. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

ANTON MAZUR - Buffalo, N. Y. Denied being a member of the Communist Party, even after being shown his original application for membership in that organization; admitted receiving a membership card which he stated was the same as the membership card issued by the Communist Party; identified his original application for membership in the Communist Party and admitted that he had never resigned from that Party. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurs. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMO NO. 5

ANTON FELIX SROK, alias ALMA STROK - Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Admitted that he subscribes to the teachings of that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled, March 17th

JOHN HEWES - Cleveland, Ohio. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Also admitted being previously the Secretary of Ukrainian Branch #1 of the Communist Party. Admitted writing letter in which he referred to himself as a Ukrainian Communist and sending greetings to the Ukrainian Red Army and all Communists Soviets. The letter concluded with the words "Long live 3rd Communist International; Long live Socialist Revolution." Admitted belief in the dictatorship *of the* proletariat. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

STIEPAN PONKO - Baltimore, Md. Aliens name appears on membership rolls of the Union of Russian Workers, Baltimore. Admitted having attended two meetings of that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

JAKOV or JAKOB FESIUK - Baltimore, Md. Name appears on membership rolls of the Union of Russian Workers. Admits that he attended some of the meetings of the Union of Russian Workers. The last one on the Sunday prior to the day that he was taken into custody. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

SIMON OLESHKO - Baltimore, Md. Aliens name appears on the membership roll of the Union of Russian Workers. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

ELIA RATKOWSKI - Chicago, Ill. Arrested while attending a meeting of the Union of Russian Workers. When examined by an Agent of the Department of Justice, on November 8, 1919, alien admitted that he formerly belonged to the Union of Russian Workers but stated he left the organization about three months before. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

SEBASTIAN FROMHERZ - Cleveland, Ohio. Admits belief in "direct action and sabotage" and does not believe in any form of Government. At hearing testimony of two witnesses showed that alien had admitted that he believed in the overthrow of this Government by violence and, if necessary by force. Commissioner-General recommended deportation. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

JIM (DEMIAN) LISUK - Detroit, Michigan. Alien testified that he was "In favor of being a Communist" and that he attended meetings of that party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

ANDRIJ PULANACKI - Detroit, Michigan. Official records of the Communist Party show alien to be a member, in good standing, of that party, Oswiata Branch #8. Was arrested while attending an alleged school in the hall where the Communist Party conducts its meetings, in Chicago, Illinois. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

JOHN MIHALICH, St. Louis, Mo. Testimony showed that the alien was a member of the local branch of the Communist Party and that he attended meetings of and paid dues into that party as late as last October. Nothing in the record to show that he ever withdrew from that organization. Inspector in charge at St. Louis recommends deportation. Commissioner General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

W. KAZULEWSKI, alias WALTER - Detroit, Michigan. In a statement to Agent of the Department of Justice, sworn to before a notary, alien stated he was sent as a delegate from the Oswiata Polish Section of the Communist Party to a convention of the Michigan and Ohio branches of the Communist Party, held in Detroit September 13 and 14, 1919. Testimony at hearing shows that alien spoke at three meetings, advocating a dictatorship of the proletariat and the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

THOMAS BRUGILA - Des Moines, Iowa. The record establishes membership in the Communist Party; membership application made by secretary of branch #160, upon authorization by alien. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

MRS. LOUIS or ROSA BERINHOUT - Jacksonville, Fla. Aliens name is on the financial book of the Jacksonville branch of the Communist Labor Party as a member of that organization. Admits that social meetings of that organization were held at her home but claims not to have been present at other meetings. Husband is a member of the Communist Labor Party and subject has expressed a willingness to be deported with him. Inspector in charge at Jacksonville

recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Warrant cancelled March 18th.

ANDREW JANKOWY - Buffalo, N. Y. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Stated that he had attended meetings conducted by that party and believed in its teachings. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

JOSEPH BLASZCZAK - Buffalo, N. Y. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Identified his original application for membership, as well as his temporary membership card in that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

JOSEPH MARKEVITZ - Norwood, Mass. Alien testified that he is a member of the Communist Party. When asked if he believed in the principles of the Communist Party he answered "I don't know all the principles but I believe in such as I understand". Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

GEORGE KREIPOVIC - Kansas City, Mo. Aliens name appears on the roster of the Communist Party and his dues paid up to January 1, 1920. Alien claims that he never attended any meetings of that party, except upon the occasion of his joining same. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

VID SIMUNJAK, alias SILUMGAK Detroit, Michigan. Admitted joining Southern Slavic Branch #17 of the Socialist Party and going with that branch into the Communist Party. Stated that his membership card in Communist Party was in

his trunk. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

TONY RODMISKY or ROBMISKY - Detroit, Michigan. Evidence contained in the record shows that he is a member of the Communist Party and was secretary of the Russian Branch #5. Was arrested at headquarters of the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.

JOHN SHEWICK or SHEWIK - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Dues paid up to the end of 1919. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 18th.



SUPPLEMENTAL MEMO #6.

SIMON KOSTUK, alias SEMEON KOSTUK - Seattle, Washington.

Admitted membership in the Union of Russian Workers and that he believed in the principles of that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

HRISTO KOKUR, alias HARRY KOCUR - Buffalo, New York.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party; admission being corroborated by original application for membership in that party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12th.

Notation by the Assistant Secretary, as follows: "The unlawful Communist Party did not exist at the date of this aliens application for membership, namely August 2, 1919. The membership application is not the one quoted in the secretaries memo in the Preis case and does not bring alien within the purview of the Act of 1918 as interpreted by that memo. He appears to have done nothing since that application to identify him with the unlawful organization. (signed) L.J.P. " March 13, 1920.

STEFAN KOWALCHUK or KOVALCHUK - Detroit, Michigan.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party at Buffalo, N. Y. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

GEORGE HONZICH - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12th.

MICHIAL PIATKO or M. PETCHKO - Buffalo, N. Y. Admitted membership in the Communist Party; admission being corroborated by original application for membership in that party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12th.

Note by Assistant Secretary. "Communist Party did not exist at the time of the application and there is no evidence to bring alien within the secretaries decision in the Preis case."

SAM KARPENKO - Courtland, N. Y. Admitted membership in the Communist Party and identified his membership card in that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

EFIM PAVLENKO - Courtland, N. Y. Denies having been issued a membership card in the Communist Party but identifies his name on the original list of members of the Courtland branch of the Communist Party. Was arrested at Communist Party headquarters, New York. Commissioner-General recommends deportation. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

IVAN KEBANUK - Courtland, N. Y. Denies that he is a member of the Communist Party. However, documentary evidence in the form of an original list of members of the Courtland branch of the Communist Party shows that he is, in fact, a member of that organization. Admits recently attending two meetings of the Communist Party at Courtland, N. Y. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

JOHN or VALERIAN MAKOVETZKY - Courtland, N. Y. At first denied membership in the Communist Party but qualified later by testifying that he attended meetings of the Communist Party and paid his dues into the party the day he was arrested, thereby in substance admitting membership. Name appears on the original list of members of the Courtland branch of the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

JOSEPH SAMOFF alias BOLKO - Detroit, Michigan. Affidavit submitted by a Special Agent of the Department of Justice discloses that the alien admitted membership in the Union of Russian Workers, Cleveland branch. Also that alien admitted being a member of the Committee of Defense of the Union of Russian Workers, Detroit, Michigan. Had in his possession several copies of the "Manifesto of the Anarchists-Communists." Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

JOHN SUDACK- Detroit, Michigan. Admitted that he was a member in good standing, in the Communist Party, with dues paid to date (Jan. 24, 1920) Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

STEVE POLESHUK alias Stephen - St. Louis, Mo. Witness testified that he was a member of the Communist Party and knew subject to be a member of said party and that he had seen subject's membership card. Name appears on list of members taken from the finance book of the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

ANDREW ECETAY - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

MAX SEWUK - Cleveland, Ohio. Denies membership in the Communist Party. However, membership card was found in his room. In a statement to a Special Agent of the Department of Justice, on Jan. 5, 1920, alien admitted membership in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15th.

MIKE MIHALOWSKY or M. MICHAŁOWSKY - Buffalo, N. Y.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party; admission being corroborated by original application for membership in that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation.

Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

LEON SULKOWSKI or SUISKI - St. Louis, Mo. Alien claimed that the Polish Section of the Socialist Party, of which he was a member, had never been properly affiliated with the Communist Party. Admitted, however, that in November, last, he had been notified that the Polish Section of the Socialist Party had affiliated with the Communist Party. At the time of his arrest alien admitted, to a Special Agent of the Department of Justice, that he had organized a Polish Branch of the Communist Party; that he was still a member and was in full accord with its program. Inspector in charge at St. Louis recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

AKIM TISCHENKO or OKIM TISCHEUKOO - Buffalo, N. Y. Admitted membership in the Communist Party; admission being corroborated by original application for membership in that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant Cancelled March 13th.

JOSEPH MAJEWSKI - Buffalo, N. Y. At first denied membership in Communist Party but when confronted with a witness admitted that he had joined that organization while under the influence of liquor. Membership book of the Communist Party, together with application of alien for membership, show him to be a member of the organization. Demeanor of the alien at the hearing and the contradictory manner of his testifying are such as to discredit the denials made by him, in contradiction of the documents introduced in evidence showing membership in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

TADIJA SOLAR - Omaha, Nebr. Admitted that he, and other members of his branch in the Socialist Party, went over to the Communist Party in October 1919, but claimed that his entire organization voted to drop connections with the Communist Party the end of October 1919. Alien has been unable to offer any evidence in support of his claim. A membership card, which he identifies as his own, bears dues stamps issued by the Communist Party, shows that his dues had been paid to and including November 1919. Inspector in charge at St. Louis recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

VLADIMIR DANILOVICH alias BERAGUMIPAR D'AMUROBURO - Boston, Mass.

There was introduced in the evidence a document in the handwriting of the alien and signed by him, which was a duplicate of an application to the Soviet Government Bureau, New York, for return to Russia. In this application the alien stated that he was a member of the Communist Party. Alien admitted, to a Special Agent of the Department of Justice, that he was a member of the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

FRANK SENESE, alias FERDINAND SENESE - In a signed statement, before Special Agent of the Department of Justice, dated Jan. 22, 1920, he admitted membership in the Liebknecht branch of the Communist Party, Detroit, having become a charter member in October, 1919. Alien acknowledges the truth of the statements made therein and stated that he is the corresponding secretary of the branch of which he is a member. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 15th.

EFIM WISKOFF, alias Vickryl Evffle, alias Efflr Wiskoob-Boston, Mass. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Membership card showed his dues paid up to the first of January 1920, introduced in evidence. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

JOE BERKO or BOZKO - Rockford, Illinois. Admitted membership in the Russian branch of the Communist Party at Rockford, Ill. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

WASYL AMBROZIAK - Detroit, Michigan. Identified and acknowledged a statement made before an agent of the Department of Justice on Feb. 6, 1920, in which statement he admitted membership in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

JOSEPH SZMATKA, alias Smythe, alias Schmidt - Detroit, Michigan. Identified and acknowledged a statement made by him, before an Agent of the Department of Justice, Jan. 15, 1920, in which he admitted membership in the Oswiata branch, Polish Section, Communist Party and that his dues were paid to January 1920. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

ANDREW ANTCZAK, alias Ande Antczak - Detroit, Michigan. Denied membership in the Communist Party. Admitted membership in the Socialist Party and later stated that when the Socialist Party went over into the Communist Party he retained his membership. In a signed statement, made before a Special Agent of the Department of Justice, he admitted membership in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

STANIYLAU or STANISLAW PUTAT or PUTHA or PUTAJ - Detroit, Mich. Identified and acknowledged the statement, made by him to an Agent of the Department of Justice, on Jan. 3, 1920, in which he admitted that he is a member of the Communist Party. Testified that his dues are paid to the first of January, 1920. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

IGNATY BADIYAK - Detroit, Michigan. Admits prior membership in the Union of Russian Workers, membership ending at the beginning of the year 1919. Denies present membership in any organization. Arrested at the "House of Masses". In a statement, made to a Special Agent of the Department of Justice, alien admits attending meetings of the Communist Party. In the hearing before Immigration Inspector alien manifested indifference in respect to remaining in the United States and stated that he believes in the Soviet principles of Government. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

ANTON KRZNARICH - Detroit, Michigan. In a sworn statement, made before a Special Agent of the Department of Justice, alien admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party and that he had burned his membership card because he "got scared" on account of the arrests of Communists. Was arrested at the American Railway Express Company office, while in the act of receiving a large package containing the Croatian paper "Novi Zivot", published by the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

ELKO SEDILO or J. SEDILO - Buffalo, N. Y. Admitted membership in the Communist Party; admission being corroborated by original membership card in that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

JOHN KRECHNOK - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted joining the Communist Party in September 1919 but claimed that he was a member for but one month. However, there is no evidence shown substantiating the statement that he withdrew from the party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

ANDRO MALINOWICZ, alias Andrew Malinowyck - Buffalo, N. Y. Admitted membership in the Communist Party; admission being corroborated by original application for membership in that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

JACOB HRIKORASH - Courtland, N. Y. Admitted membership in Communist Party and identified his membership card issued by that party. Was arrested at Communist Party headquarters, Courtland. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

IERENTE LUKSHEVIECK, alias K. Lukshevieck.- Rockford, Ill. Testimony conclusively shows that he is one of the class of aliens who does not believe in organized Government. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

JOHN YUGOVICH, alias Siugovich. St. Louis, Mo. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Also admitted that he had possessed a membership card in that organization but had lost same. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.



NICK ZAILAC -Detroit, Michigan. Alien admitted that when the branch of the Socialist Party, of which he was a member, joined the Communist Party that he went into the Communist Party with them. Testified that his membership card in the Communist Party was somewhere at home. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 12th.

HARRY MARCHUK - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted being a member, in good standing, of the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

KONDRIATI KRUKOWICZ, alias Kypkoitch Krukowicz - Detroit, Mich. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

MATREE TABISS - Detroit, Michigan. Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

PETER BOROFPSKI - Philadelphia, Pa. Admitted membership in the Communist Party and identified his membership card in same. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

JOHN HOROSCHINIA- Chicago, Illinois. At a hearing before Immigration Inspector on November 20, 1919, he testified that he was formerly a member of the Union of Russian Workers but that he left the organization about eight months ago. He was arrested, however, in the West Side Auditorium, where he was assisting in the sale of "Bread and Freedom" the official organ of the Federation of the Union of Russian Workers. Testimony shows that alien admitted to Agents of the Department of Justice on November 7th that he was a member of the Union of Russian Workers. Commissioner-General

recommends deportation. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

FRANK or FEODOR KOZAVICH, alias Kozakevich - Detroit, Mich.

Admitted membership in Communist Party and that his dues were paid up to date, when arrested. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 11th.

ARCHIE SCHEALEST, alias Archie Schelest - Philadelphia, Pa.

Admitted membership in the Russian branch of the Communist Party. Also admitted having been arrested in Russia, when a student, for revolutionary activities. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 13th.

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMO #7.

Louis  
WIRTH, alias WIRTH - Chicago, Illinois.

Admits membership in the Communist Party but testifies that he was not issued a membership card and did not file an application for membership, this being brought about by his roommate <sup>posing</sup> his name as a member, but he promptly paid his dues when informed of the exact amount. Alien is a graduate of the University of Chicago and a student of economics and sociology, therefore, did know the character of the organization which he joined. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 17th.

DUSAN or DAN BASARICH - Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party and has been attending meetings, thereof, at least once each month. Last meeting he attended being very shortly before his apprehension. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

KASTONTAS TALZUMAS, alias JOHN C. MILLER - Boston, Mass.

Was arrested while attending a meeting of the Communist Party. Had membership card in the Communist Party, indicating that his dues were paid up to December 20th. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

GR. GOBY FELIK - Detroit, Michigan.

Was arrested at a meeting of the Communist Party at Communist Party headquarters at Detroit. An Agent of the Department of Justice testified that this meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the arrest of other members of the Communist Party, two days preceding, and that it was a secret meeting and the word had been passed around that only members would be admitted. Department of Justice Agent also

testified that the alien admitted to him that he attended meetings of the Communist Party once or twice a month. Local Inspector recommends deportation on the ground that alien, if not an actual member of the party, is closely affiliated with it. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

JULIAN RUDZINSKY ✓ - Detroit, Michigan.

Admitted membership in the Russian Branch #3 of the Communist Party at the meeting place of which he was arrested. Original membership card in name of this alien was introduced in evidence. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

JOHN KISS ✓ - Detroit, Michigan.

In a sworn statement made by alien, before an Agent of the Department of Justice on January 3, 1920, he admitted membership in the Communist Party, Hungarian Branch #13. Admitted that he was arrested at the place where Hungarian Branch #13 were holding a meeting. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

ANTHONY or ANTON FURMAN ✓ - Boston, Mass.

Admits membership in and payment of dues to the Communist Party; admission corroborated by possession of membership card of the Socialist Party, containing dues stamps of the Communist Party up to September 1919, and a Communist Party membership card showing dues paid for the months of November and December 1919. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

EDWIN LACHER or LACQUER - St. Louis, Mo.

Admitted that he was a member of the 8th and 9th Ward branch of the Socialist Party at the time the so-called Left Wing, thereof, fused with the Communist Party. That he continued to be a member of that branch, received and distributed literature in connection therewith, until December 1919. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

JOE CARYN, alias JOSEPH FARRIS, alias YUSEF FORYS - Phila., Pa.

Two witnesses, detectives <sup>of</sup> and the City Police Department testified that alien had admitted to Agent of the Department of Justice that he was a member of the Communist Party and had attended its meetings. Membership card in the Communist Party was found in alien's home. Card was not made out in the exact name of the alien but he admitted to the Agent of the Department of Justice that it was his property. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

THEODOR NIKITUK - Seattle, Washington.

Admitted membership in the Union of Russian Workers. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

ALEXANDER GORSKI - Buffalo, N. Y.

Identified his original application for membership in the Communist Party and admitted paying dues and attending meetings of that party. Also identified application card for two Communist Party, which he admitted that he is an active member of the Communist Party. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 22nd.

DAVID LICHTERMAN - Omaha, Nebr.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party and admitted being a believer in the principles and tactics of that organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that case be held until the Secretary of Labor decides whether or not the Communist Labor Party is an illegal organization.

March 22nd.

JULIUS NESTEROZ, alias NESTEROV - Fresno, California.

Alien identifies his application for membership in the Communist Labor Party. Also identifies his membership card in the Communist Labor Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that case be held until the Secretary of Labor decides whether or not the Communist Labor Party is an illegal organization.

March 22nd.

JOHN B. ANTOPIETRO - Boston, Mass.

Admitted membership in the Communist Labor Party; admission being corroborated by original application for membership in that party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that case be held until the Secretary of Labor decides whether or not the Communist Labor Party is an illegal organization.

March 22nd.

4/5/20

HOWAHA SPIRIDON, SPIRIDOM HAWAGA - Phila., Pa.

Alien was shown a card announcing a special membership meeting of his local, Philadelphia, Communist Party and admitted that this was his property. Admits that he joined the party in November and paid three months dues. Later admitted that his local was Russian Branch #1 Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 30th.

ALEXANDER ZAZEM or HAZEM or SAZEM, Philadelphia, Pa.

Admitted that he was a member of the Russian Branch #1 of the Socialist Party and identified his membership card, to which is attached Communist Party stamp for dues. Admitted membership in the Communist Party and that he was treasurer of Russian Branch #1 of the Communist Party. Documentary evidence and other testimony show that alien is active in the affairs of his branch of the Communist Party and made contributions to that organization and that he was arrested while attending a meeting of the Communist Party on January 2, 1920. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 27th.

TERANTY SOLOVEY or PALAZEY, alias JOHN CENICHOCK- Phila., Pa.

Admits membership in Communist Party. Membership card in that organization properly identified was introduced in evidence. Alien testified that since October 1919 he has held the office of secretary in the Russian Branch of the Communist Party at Atlantic City, N. J. Stated that he is not, altogether, acquainted with the principles and tactics of the party but that same are being taught to him; that he understands what is being taught and believes in the principles of the Communist Party. Has attended meetings regularly

Communist Labor Party is an illegal organization. March 26th.

LUKAS KUCHTA - Detroit, Michigan.

Alien joined the Socialist Party and attended meetings while he was a member. Dues are paid up to August 1, 1919 and he last attended a meeting in May. Attended school at 46 Copeland Ave. and paid \$1.00 a month. Attended three nights a week but does not know what party conducted the school. He knows that his branch joined the Communist Party but he attended no meetings or paid any dues since the change. Occasionally read "Novy Mir" and "Glos Robotniczy". He knew the Communist Party was holding meetings at 46 Copeland Ave. Attended a lecture of the Communist Party on November 28th. Local inspector recommended deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 26th.

CARL MILLER - Denver, Colo.

Membership card showing membership in the Communist Labor Party, with dues paid up to January, 1920, was introduced in evidence. Admitted membership in the Communist Labor Party. Also admitted familiarity with the manifesto and program of the Communist Labor Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor directed that the case be held, pending the decision of the Secretary of Labor upon the illegality of the Communist Labor Party. Also ordered that the alien be released on his own recognizance, if the Commissioner-General of Immigration is satisfied that he will appear when wanted for further proceedings. March 24th.

A. RADZWILOWICZ, alias Alfonso Radzwalowicz - Boston, Mass.

Admitted membership in the Communist ~~Labor~~ Party, by transfer of branch of the Socialist Party, to which he belonged, to the Communist Party. The alien voted for the transfer. It appears from the evidence that the alien has been active



in the dissemination of Communist papers and propaganda. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered case re-opened for new hearing as hearing in this case was six days after the Secretary of Labor's instructions to advise aliens, before examination, of their right to counsel prior to proceeding. Case to be re-opened and alien to be informed of his right to counsel before being subjected to examination. March 26th.

MICHELINA KARPOWICZ - (Wife of Stanley Karpowicz, held under immigration warrant.) Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Stated that she is a member in good standing; attended meetings of the organization; is acquainted with its doctrines and agrees with its teachings. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. (Commissioner-General of Immigration recommended deportation in the case of her husband, Stanley Karpowicz.)

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that proceedings be stayed "for further order". March 29th.

DOMINICK KORRACO or TORRACO - Ellis Island, N. Y.

Admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party for about two weeks and had received a membership card in the organization, which he had destroyed. Also admitted that he had been elected provisional secretary of his branch of the party and that he had acted as such at one meeting. Evidence showed that he had been elected a delegate to the convention of the Communist Party and was appointed a member of the State committee, representing the Italian branch. It was shown in the hearing that on October 29, 1919, alien

addressed a communication to the State Secretary of the Communist Party inquiring where the meetings of the Communist Party were to be held and that he signed himself in that communication "Yours for the Class Struggle" and as Secretary of the Italian branch. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 26th.

JOSEPH ISAKOVICH, alias Joco Isakovich, alias Andy Shiak-Youngstown, Ohio.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party and that he joined three months ago. Also that he was in good standing at the time of his arrest. Membership card identified by alien as belonging to him showed his dues paid up to January 1, 1920 was introduced in evidence. Alien testified that he believes in the principles of the Communist Party and thinks from a general standpoint that the laboring classes should have a general party, such as the Communist Party represents itself to be. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that proceedings be stayed and case re-opened, in six months. That alien be released on parole. if not already released on bond.

SAM CRANE - Spokane, Washington.

Alien is an attorney-at-law and conducted his own defense. Came to United States from Canada about 1903 and lived in this country the greater part of the time from 1903 until about 1917, when he enlisted in the British military forces and returned to Canada, prior to embarking for service over seas. Declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in August 1906 and one month later applied for admission to the bar in the State of Washington. Was later admitted and practiced law in the

city of Spokane until 1917. In November 1917 he was disbarred from the practice of law on the ground that when applying for admission to the bar he made an affidavit that he was a citizen of the United States. During his residence in United States, prior to 1917 and subsequent to his return thereto in 1918, alien has been frequently arrested on various charges, principally disorderly conduct and in most cases was convicted. On June 23, 1919 he was arrested in Seattle on the charge of criminal syndicalism, on July 2, 1919 was found guilty and appealed, the appeal apparently being still pending. The alien, meanwhile, was released on bail in the sum of \$2800.

M. M. Anderson, a police officer, testified at the hearing, "that he was present when alien was being tried for criminal syndicalism and that taking the stand in his own behalf, alien, in answer to questions put by the prosecuting attorney, made a statement in regard to the revolution and when asked if he meant by ballot, testified that he did not, "that he was foolish enough to do that at one time but did not any more." Witness Anderson's testimony is corroborated by another police officer who was also a witness at the hearing. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred on the ground that as charged in the warrant, alien was a person likely to become a public charge at the time of his entrance. This is in view of his police record during the time of his prior residence in the United States, the same condition prevailing following his last arrival in December, 1918.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that all charges in the warrant be cancelled except that of the liability to become a public charge. That proceedings be suspended

pending the decision of the State courts on the aliens appeal; that in the meanwhile he be released upon his own recognizance. March 27th.

ANTONI BIELAK or Bielak - Detroit, Michigan.

Assumed a very defiant attitude during the course of the hearing and refused to answer some important questions. Identified his membership card in the Communist Party made out in his name. This card did not bear any stamps in the Communist Party. However, it is satisfactorily shown that alien is a member of the Communist Party by virtue of the issuance of a membership card to him and by his admission to this effect. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that the case be reopened for the introduction of an affirmative brief in support of a warrant as the "only evidence tending to show that this alien is a member of the Communist Party is a record of his examination by a Special Agent of the Department of Justice. It does not appear that the alien was advised of his right to counsel or warned that his statements might be used against him. The examination was in the nature of police office inquisition and is not valid evidence. In the absence of any other evidence against him the aliens refusal to answer questions at the lawful examination, under the warrant, does not count against him." March 29th.

JULIA ALEXANDROFF - Philadelphia, Pa.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party and is familiar with the principles and tactics of that organization. The husband of this alien is also a subject of deportation proceedings. The local inspector recommends

deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that proceedings be suspended for further order. March 27th.

SAMUEL SKLAROFF - Philadelphia, Pa.

Admits being a member of the Communist Party and being in sympathy with its aspirations, he claims he has attended but one meeting and denies having obtained a card of membership. Admits that his name appears on the membership rolls of the organization and that he, as secretary of the Left Wing of the Socialist Party, applied at the National Committee of the Communist Party for a charter. Admitted that there was a general revolutionary demonstration planned for May 1st, last year and that he made a statement that when the proper time came to overthrow the existing order of affairs he would be with the leaders, but states that his ideas have undergone a change since the statement was made. Stated that the Socialist branch, to which he belonged, reorganized under the name of the Communist Party; that he was not in accord with its principles and immediately withdrew from its active work and finally gave up his membership after having been with the organization for about one month, up to October 1st. Admitted, however, that he last attended a meeting on December 11th and on Sunday, November 9th addressed a meeting on the importance of education. There was introduced in evidence, copy of a letter dated September 24, 1919, addressed to the twentieth ward branch and issued from the Communist Party headquarters, 1330 Arch St., Phila., signed "Yours for Communism, the headquarters committee, per Samuel Sklaroff, General Secretary." Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 30th.

DOMINOKAS KRASNAUSKAS - Chicago, Illinois.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Denied, however, all knowledge of the principles and tactics of that organization. Failed to introduce any evidence to support this latter assertion. Commissioner-General recommended deportation. Warrant cancelled March 30th.

SAM TYMOCZPO, alias Tymoczko - Detroit, Michigan.

Denied membership in, or affiliation with any organization described in the warrant of arrest. However, in a sworn statement made before a Special Agent of the Department of Justice, on January 4, 1920, he admitted membership in the Socialist Ukrainian Branch #22 of the Communist Party, that statement be substantiated by the records of that organization which show that alien paid dues up to and including the month of October, 1919, in the Ukrainian branch #22 of the Communist Party. Inspector in charge at Detroit recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 27th.

BRONISLAW CIAS, alias BARNEY CIAS - Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Evidence shows that alien was a member of the Socialist Party and went over with his branch into the Communist Party, being secretary of the branch at that time and continued in his position in the Communist Party. Aliens testimony shows that he attended meetings and officiated as secretary up to and including the month of December, 1919. Admits reading the literature of the Communist Party and appears to be familiar with its principles. Admitted that he took subscriptions for "Glos Robotniczy". Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 29th.

CESARE ANZILLOTTI - Chicago, Illinois.

Admitted joining the Italian Branch, West Side, of the Communist Party last September and identified the membership list of that organization, showing his name as a member thereof. Also admitted paying dues into the above mentioned organization. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 29th.

ANTON LUKSHA or LUBSHA - Chicago, Illinois.

In answer to the question, "are you a Communist, alien answered, I am, the party, the branch of the party went over to the Communist and I am a member now." Alien also states that his branch of the Socialist party adopted the principles of and became a branch of the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 29th.

JOHN BUNYK - Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Alien testified that he had joined the Socialist Party about eight months ago; that the organization took out a charter in the Communist Party, October 17, 1919; that he had attended the meetings every Sunday and was in its hall the night of the arrest; that he was opposed to all forms of Government and believed in the overthrow of imperialistic-capitalistic Governments. Alien later tried to deny his former statements but his testimony was of such a contradictory nature as to give the impression of untruthfulness. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 29th.

and believes in mass action. Local Inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 25th.

PETER SALEK or SALICH - Detroit, Michigan.

In a statement made before Special Agent of the Department of Justice, which was introduced in evidence, alien admitted that he was a member of the South Slavic Branch #17 of the Communist Party. Evidence showed that alien knew the Socialist Party, of which he was a member, became a part of the Communist Party and that he considers himself a member, in good standing at the present time and from what he knows is satisfied with the doctrines of Communism. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 30th,

NICK TISCHENKO, alias S. TKACH, - Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party. Stated that he desires the kind of Government here that there is in Russia. Also stated that at the time of the split in the Socialist Party he went over with the Russian Branch from that party into the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 29th.

FRANK P. LICHODZIEWSKI, alias FRANK P. PETERSON, - Boston, Mass.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party. States that he joined the Communist Party because all his friends joined. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 26th.

WILLIAM PALK - Detroit, Michigan.

Claims that he never joined the Communist Party; that he belonged to the Socialist Party and did not know the Socialist Party had joined the Communist Party. However, application for membership in the Communist Party of one Tom Fox was



introduced in evidence and one of the two indorsers of the application was the alien, subject of these proceedings. Alien finally admitted that this indorsement was signed by himself. Underneath the signature of the indorser, on the application bears the words "application must be indorsed by two members, in good standing". Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 27th.

PHILIP BOROVIK or BOROWICK - Philadelphia, Pa.

Membership card in the Communist Party showed dues stamps for the months of October and November 1919 had been introduced in evidence and alien acknowledged ownership of same. There was also found in the aliens possession, ticket for a special membership meeting of the Communist Party, held January 7, 1920, which the alien admitted ownership of. Stated that he considered himself a member of the Communist Party but later modified that statement by saying he considers himself nearer the Socialist Party than the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 29th.

A. LAZARUK or AFFANASIJ LAZARUK - Baltimore, Md.

Stated that he was first a member of the Socialist Party but now is a member of the Communist Party. Has full cognizance of the change from one party to the other. Admits having Communist Party card. Dues in the Communist Party are paid up. Stated that he joined this party because his friends joined. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 26th.

STANLEY KARPOWICZ - Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In a statement, before Agent of the Department of Justice on January 2, 1920, alien testified that he was then a member of the Communist Party and identified charter issued by that organization to the Polish Branch #80, of which he had been a member three months. At hearing before Immigration Inspector alien admitted the truthfulness of that testimony and stated that he had been a charter member, attended meetings and paid dues to Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 29th.

NICK TORBIAK, Indiana, Penn.

Admitted membership in the Communist Party, Coal Run Local #59; admission is corroborated by original membership card in the Communist Party showing dues paid to November 1919. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that proceedings be stayed for three months and that the Inspector in charge at Pittsburgh be instructed to report at end of that period. (March 31st)

JOSEPH GRABOWSKI - Detroit, Michigan.

Stated that he did not join the Communist Party but that he had been a member of the Socialist Party. Admits that he was secretary of his local and attempted to resign in October but that his resignation was not accepted and that he finally did resign in December. Admits that he has attended business and mass meetings of his local since September. Also stated that he does not intend to give up his membership in the Communist Party, stating that he intends to remain a member. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that proceedings be stayed three

months and Inspector in charge be instructed to report at the end of that time. (March 31st)

IGNATZ SAGAN or SAGANEK - Detroit, Michigan.

Admitted previous membership in the Socialist Party and in a statement on January 8, 1920, before an Agent of the Department of Justice, alien admitted that he had been a member of the Socialist Party for a year, which party was then recognized as the Communist Party, of which he was a member. Admitted that his dues in the Communist Party were paid to January 1, 1920. Alien is indifferent as to whether or not he is deported. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that bail be reduced to \$1,000 and alien be released on bail at that sum. (March 31st)

PETER BRKASIC - Pittsburgh, Pa.

Admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party and that he had paid dues. Membership card identified by alien as belonging to him showed that his dues were paid up to December 31, 1919. Alien claims that he severed his connection with that party, however, there is no evidence shown to substantiate that claim. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that proceedings be stayed for three months and that Inspector in charge be instructed to report at the end of that period. (March 31st)

WLADISLAW or FRANCISZEK HABERSKI - Buffalo, N. Y.

Stated that he was induced to join the Communist Party by a friend and that he became a member on the 27th of November 1919. Paid 50 cents dues. Stated that he attended a ball of the Communist Party on December 31, 1919 and was handed a membership card at that time. Admitted that at the time he was arrested he took his membership card out of his

pocket and destroyed it because he was scared. Identified and acknowledged his torn membership card which was introduced in evidence. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that proceedings be suspended for eight months. March 23rd.

ALEXANDER SOKALUK - Camden, N. J.

Admitted membership in the Communist Labor Party and identified his membership card in that organization. Stated that he had read the platform and program of that organization and believes in same. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that case be held until the Secretary of Labor decides whether or not the Communist Labor Party is an illegal organization. March 26th.

LEM AZIPAK - Phila., Pa.

Admitted membership in the Communist Labor Party, Russian Branch and that he attends meetings of that organization regularly. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that case be held until the Secretary of Labor decides whether or not the Communist Labor Party is an illegal organization. March 26th.

WASILI LARYNCUK, - Phila., Pa.

Admitted membership in the Communist Labor Party and identified his original membership card in that organization. Stated that he believes in the doctrines and teachings of the Communist Labor Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred.

Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered that case be held until the Secretary of Labor decides whether or not the

SERGIS HEAPONICH - Boston, Massachusetts.

Alien states that the branch of the Socialist Party, of which he is a member, voted unanimously to become a part of the Communist Party and that he thoroughly understands the change from one party to the other. Aliens membership in the branch, after the change to the Communist Party, is shown by his membership card, which shows that he paid dues to Communist Party for the months of September, October and November, 1919. Admits attending membership meetings. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 30th.

CZESTAW or CHESTER DUMANSKI - Buffalo, N. Y.

Admitted signing an application for membership in Communist Party and joining it about October, 1919, at which time he paid one months dues. Also admitted receiving membership card in that organization, which card was taken from him by the police. Admitted attending meetings in Communist Party and has endorsed applications of others for membership. Also had been elected a delegate from his branch to the central body of that party. Subsequent to the initial formal hearing by the immigration authorities he tendered a written resignation to the Communist Party. Local inspector recommends deportation. Commissioner-General concurred. Warrant cancelled March 29th.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation.

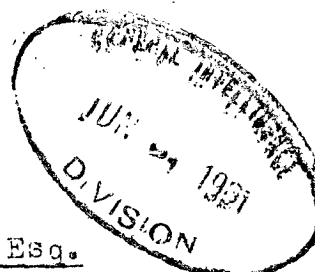
Street, Boston,

WJA/D.

June 22, 1931.

Chief, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Noted  
J.D.W.



Dear Sir:

Attention of J. E. Hoover, Esq.

It is desired to acknowledge receipt of six copies of the hearings before the House Committee on Rules in reference to charges made against the Department of Justice by Louis F. Post and others.

In letter from this office under date of the 14th instant, request was made for six copies of the hearing before the Sub-Committee on Judiciary. The Bureau is therefore asked to forward six copies of report of hearing before the Senate Committee, rather than hearings before the House Committee; these copies to be used by Assistant U. S. Attorney Abbott in connection with his preparation of argument in the habeas corpus matter of WILLIAM T. COLYER ET AL.

Very truly yours,

*John B. Hanrahan*  
61-2131-65

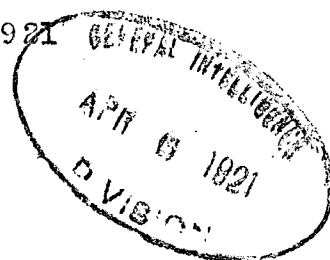
John B. Hanrahan,  
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosed

Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.  
P.O. Box 3185,  
7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

JBH:LML

April 4, 1921



Chief, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reports from this office covering the activities of LOUIS F. POST, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, while lecturing in this vicinity show that Post repeatedly states that the Department of Justice has employed private detective agencies to gather information relative to radical activities throughout the country. A great many people who hear these statements, either through listening to Mr. Post or through the medium of the daily press, place credence in them. This propaganda doubtlessly injures the Department and this office believes that something should be done to counteract it.

Yours very truly,

*John B. Hanrahan*

John B. Hanrahan,  
Special Agent in Charge

APR 23 1921

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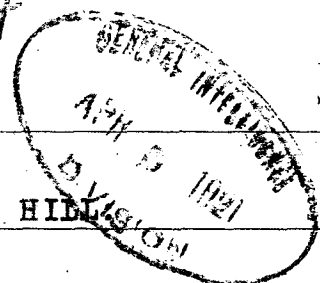
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*file jth*

Noted  
F.D.W.

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REPORT MADE AT: BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE: MARCH 31, '21	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: MARCH 23, '21	REPORT MADE BY: WILLIAM E. HILL
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: LOUIS F. POST: Former Assistant Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C. Speech at Harvard Student's Liberal Club, Harvard University, Cambridge.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>at CAMBRIDGE, MASS.</u>			
<p>Pursuant to instructions from Special Agent in Charge Hanrahan, agent covered meeting at the Harvard Student's Liberal Club, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where Louis F. Post, Former Asst. Secretary of Labor at Washington, D. C. addressed members of this club on the subject of Deportations.</p> <p>Mr. Post opened his address by stating that the question of deportation in the United States first came up in 1894, where a bill was rushed through Congress, went into the House of Representatives, but the attempt to rush it through the House was killed and it was never brought up again until a President was killed.</p> <p>He then referred to the "BOUFORD" expedition on which a total of 249 aliens were deported from this country under an act of Congress, by which they were judged deportable. Of that number, he stated 199 were deported because they were members of the Union of Russian Workers whose constitution came under that act of Congress. There were 43 who were said to be Anarchists, including among those 43 were Emma Goldman and Berkman. The worst that could be said of them was that Emma Goldman had said that she was an anarchist and Berkman had once shot a man, served his term and for years afterwards had been living in this country as a peaceful resident. He further stated that there was no</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: BOSTON OFFICE: APR 23 1921		

ORIGINAL



evidence to show that there was anything against any one of these 249 deportees; that there was not a particle of evidence which indicated that they were violent or a menace to the American Government. He stated that these aliens were rounded up by private detectives hired by the Intelligence Bureau of the Department of Justice, the head of this Bureau being William J. Flynn, whom he referred to as having been a former Pinkerton detective; that \$1,500,000 had been appropriated for the Department of Justice for the detection and prosecution of crime; of this amount, \$7,500 was rightfully used as a salary for the Director of the Bureau, the balance being illegally used as salary for private detectives hired to round up the alleged Reds and not for the detection and prosecution of crime.

Referring to the 249 deportees on the "BOUFORD" he stated that not one of these people had a trial or a hearing before a Jury or Judge but were summoned before an administrative official and ordered deported; that American laws and American ideals were violated. Referring to the Raids which were conducted after the expedition he stated that "Years ago the Detective Agencies of this country did the dirty work of bloated business men and they certainly did well at it."

He stated that one of these agencies last year paid an income tax of \$250,000. // That after the deportation act was passed by Congress there became an Intelligence Bureau, and united with the Department of Justice they then spread out their net, not to catch dangerous people, but to catch people; the more they caught the better record they made. Referring to the Boston raid he stated, "you people may have seen something of the disgraceful raids which took place in this country."

"In Boston," he stated, "scores of aliens were marched through the streets in chains and the people were made to think that they were anarchists of a violent type. They should have been tried in court and punished if found guilty, but they were not given trial before jurors or a judge."

He further stated that in 33 cities of the United States arrests were made without warrants. He stated that in Boston the aliens were marched to the Immigration Station chained together. When the chains were taken off and piled on the floor they made a pile like that, (illustrating this by measuring a height of about 4 feet) He stated that in Detroit 800 were placed under arrest and confined for eight days in a corridor at the top of the Postoffice building which had no outside windows with but one water tap and one water closet; that they were fed mostly by friends and relatives; that they were put through the 3d Degree after which warrants were asked for; that under cover men sent in affidavits calling for warrants with no authority to do so.

He further stated that as a result of the raids on January 2nd, 5000 warrants were issued. Of this number, 2000 of the aliens that warrants were issued for could not be found. Of the 3000 of the 5000 warrants executed every one of those having passed through his (Post's) hands, and the hands of his assistants, 2500 had no evidence whatsoever, of anything, not even membership, and were cancelled, "That is the meaning in Immigration circles for not guilty." Out of 500 ordered deported nearly all were for membership alone. He referred to the case of a man named Truss of Baltimore, Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This man, he stated, was an American with a wife and three

children, all born here, and a member of the Presbyterian church, and a respectable citizen of good standing; that he had a long list of recommendations ready when evidence was presented against him, he stating that he had become a member of the Communist Party three months before it existed and quit before it was organized.

He also referred to the case of Salsedo, stating that a warrant was issued March 10th, but it was never served by the Department of Labor. He also said, "How do we know he jumped out of the window? There are several ways of getting out; he might have walked out, he may have been taken in a swoon and fell out, or he might have been thrown out."

The meeting was largely attended by refined and apparently well educated young men. There was in attendance about 10 or 12 women who sat together near the platform.

The speaker was well received and loudly applauded on many occasions.

This matter is considered CLOSED.

.....

209264

REPORT MADE AT: BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/25/21	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/20/21	REPORT MADE BY: WILLIAM J. WEST 3387
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: LOUIS F. POST, former Asst. Secy. of Labor Washington, D.C.			: Speech at Ford Hall, : Boston, Mass. : On "Deportations"
FACTS DEVELOPED: MAR 20 1921 DIVISION		Noted F.D.W.	
<p>On Sunday evening, March 20th, Agent attended the meeting of the Ford Hall Forum at Ford Hall, Boston, Mass., which gathering was addressed by LOUIS F. POST, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, who spoke on the subject of "DEPORTATIONS".</p> <p>The meeting was opened by GEORGE W. COLEMAN, the usual Chairman of the Forum, who referred to the speaker of the evening as a former government official who came very near to being impeached because of his true Americanism and of his courage to voice his belief in the Constitution of the United States.</p> <p>MR. POST in opening his address referred to the fact that shortly after his "trial" commenced he was approached by a MR. ERNEST G. GUNDBACH, a well-to-do advertising man of Chicago, Ill, who was employed by the Department of Labor during the war, who gave Mr. Post, personally, an order permitting him to draw on him up to the sum of \$10,000. for his defense. Mr. Post said that while the opposition had at their command unlimited legal forces and unlimited government funds, he did not have such legal assistance and could only draw on the government up to the amount of his salary so that the offer of Mr. Gundbach, which he accepted in part, was of especial benefit.</p> <p>MR. POST reviewed the immigration legislation of the U. S.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Boston & Washington Offices		

ORIGINAL

commencing with the Alien and Sedition Laws passed in 1798, which spelled the defeat of the Federalist Party, down to the propaganda of Know-Nothingism and up to the strikes of about 1885 when shiploads of immigrants were imported to defeat the strikers. Mr. Post said that the workers of that day had a level headed attorney who informed them when they wished to take the matters into the courts that the courts were "stacked against them" and that their only relief was to petition Congress for an immigration act, which petition resulted in the passing of an act excluding contract laborers.

He next discussed the shooting of President McKinley by an American citizen with a Polish name," which he said resulted in the passage of an act excluding anarchists.

He then discussed the passage of the act of October 16, 1918 which he said provided for the deportation of anarchists "whether they were of the bomb-throwing variety or of the kind such as Christ of Nazareth." Mr. Post was apparently very much opposed to the passage of any such act, which he said, was brought about merely through the power of private detective agencies, who flooded the land with their spy systems and who were backed by the bloated oil and steel interests and other similar corporations. He also said that one of these private detective agencies had an income tax during the past year of several hundred thousand dollars and the only thing that surprised him was that they paid the tax.

As a result of the Act of October 16, 1918 Mr. Post said the Department of Justice was given the sum of a \$1,250,000 for "Detection and Prosecution of Crime" and not for the deportation of any

anarchists, as no aliens were deported because they were criminals but merely because they were "unmannerly" to the government. He then stated that following this appropriation the Department of Justice was re-organized and an Intelligence Service inaugurated, at the head of which was placed a man who had been taken from a private detective agency and given the salary of \$7500.00 a year. Mr. Post then made the direct charge that of this \$1,250,000. appropriated much of the same illegally found its way into the coffers of the private detective agencies in the country whose services were engaged by the Department of Justice in ferretting out and running down the <sup>"Reds"</sup> leads.

The first act of the Department of Justice in this departure, he stated, was the arrest of members of the Union of Russian Workers, a Russian labor organization, in November, 1919, which was followed by the deportation of 249 persons on the Buford on December 21, 1919. Of the 249 persons deported on the "Buford", 199, he said, were members of the Union of Russian Workers, 43 were anarchists and 7 were miscellaneous deportees such as feeble minded---"because you cannot deport a feeble minded citizen of the U.S."; "we have to keep those here".

He then stated that in January many arrests were made of members of the Communist Party, in nearly all instances illegal arrests and searches having been made. Five thousand immigration warrants of arrest were issued, 3000 of which were executed and out of that number but 500 persons were deported. In Boston, he said, the matter had been thoroughly treated by Judge Anderson. He also said that at Boston he sent on two representatives here and when they returned they reported that the aliens arrested were chained and subjected to photographing and that

the chains, when removed and placed on the floor, formed a pile reaching above ones hips. It is needless to state that such a statement in addition to being ridiculous was maliciously wrong. He also said that when he resumed charge of deportation matters in March he saw to it that no person was deported excepting those who openly admitted conscious membership in the Communist Party.

Reverting to the deportations on the "Buford," he said that while it was not the intention of the Secretary of Labor to deport on that ship any married men with families here, yet in some few instances such deportations were made and that occurred either through design or otherwise by failure of the Bureau of Immigration to notify New York of such action, although every other immigration station in the country was so advised. He also referred to the deportation of EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN, stating that he did not know how bad or how good Emma Goldman was but the fact remained that she had lived in this country for many years and that Alexander Berkman, although he did at one time shoot a man, served his term in the penitentiary and was permitted to reside here for many years thereafter before being deported. Mr. Post also made the charge that numbers of law-abiding men were inveigled into joining the Communist Party and that at least in one instance there came to his attention the case of an under-cover man who organized a local of that party and inveigled such law-abiding persons to join the same, but in this instance, unfortunately for him, the undercover man, who was an Agent, was caught in the net and a deportation warrant issued.

At the conclusion of the meeting questions were asked of Mr.

Post by persons in the audience. One asked why he did not resign rather than to send persons back on the Buford, to which he replied "I was not at that time handling immigration matters and had nothing to do with immigration matters from sometime in November 1919 until March 1920." Another person asked him if Dr. Muck (former leader of Boston Symphony Orchestra and interned German alien enemy) was legally deported, to which Mr. Post replied "That he did not recall that particular case but if he was a member of the Communist Party he was ~~illegally~~ deported"

Mr. Post is billed to address the members of the Harvard Students Liberal Club at Harvard Union, Cambridge on Wednesday evening, March 23d.



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
IN FILE AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JEH-EMR

March 7, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES.

I am attaching hereto the extracts from the Attorney General's statement before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives in June 1920 in answer to the charges that the Department of Justice had resorted to police inquisitions to force men to make admission of their guilt in the arrests made in January, 1920.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Hoover*

RDB

Noted

F.D.W.

JUN 2 - 1921

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RECORDED

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INQUISITIONS.

CHARGE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS RESORTED TO POLICE INQUISITIONS TO FORCE MEN TO MAKE ADMISSIONS OF GUILT.

Mr. Post has said that the Department of Justice had resorted to police inquisitions by forcing men to make admissions of guilt. I challenge Mr. Post to prove a single case of police inquisition invoked by the Department of Justice. The arrests that were made on the night of January 2 were made in large numbers, and examinations were immediately had, and counsel was not accorded in compliance with rule 22 of the immigration laws, which on December 30, 1919, was changed to provide that the alien was to be entitled to counsel after preliminary examination had been made. I recall but three instances in which the Assistant Secretary of Labor has called to my attention the fact that the alien in the testimony before the immigration inspector claimed that he had been subjected to duress during examination by agents of the Department of Justice. Three cases only out of 3,000, and it might be stated that I replied to the Assistant Secretary in these cases and inquired of him as to whether or not the aliens making the allegations against the Department of Justice had been required to corroborate such allegations by other persons present, by identifying the agent who is alleged to have committed the act, and whether the agent of the Department of Justice was called to affirm or deny the charge preferred against him. I have never been informed as to whether or not these three elements were observed. It occurs to me that when a person makes a serious charge that he should be required to substantiate the same by corroborating testimony or by identification of the agent, and certainly the man charged with such an act should be given an opportunity of making his statement, but such was not accorded in the immigration hearings.

Much space is taken up over the statement of 12 distinguished lawyers who filed charges against the Department of Justice in reference to the alleged brutal conduct of our agents, and I will answer those charges in detail when I come to the lawyers' brief.

To be sure we have read generally in the radically inclined magazines and papers in this country that great brutality was resorted to, but a sample of the falsity of these charges is to be found in the case of Oscar Tyverowsky. It might be illuminating for the committee to know the facts in this case. Briefly, Tyverowsky was arrested in January, 1920, and brought to the New York office of the Bureau of Investigation for examination. It was alleged by a newspaper reporter that Tyverowsky was kicked and beaten and otherwise maltreated. Investigation made by a representative of my office, in no way connected with the New York office of the Bureau of Investigation, reveals the fact that the reporter making the report, in addition to being generally discredited by his coworkers in the newspaper world, had not been in the room during the examination of Tyverowsky and that five of the other reporters present on the occasion, some of whom were in the room during the examination of Tyverowsky, have made sworn statements that he was not mistreated in any manner whatsoever. These gentlemen of the press have had no occasion to make false affidavits. The falsity of the Tyverowsky charge is typical of the falsehoods prevailing in other cases. No alien has presented to the Department of

Justice a single charge that has not been thoroughly investigated impartially. I might state that the only charges of brutality brought to the attention of the department were the charges in the Tyterowsky case. It seems probable that if brutality had been resorted to in wholesale measures, that it is the duty and function of the attorneys for the aliens and of the aliens themselves to bring the same to my attention, but such has not been done, other than the generalities indulged in by the uninformed.

These aliens are not subjected to a police inquisition while imprisoned, nor in fact imprisoned. In the New Jersey district, which is fairly representative of the general procedure, immediately upon their being taken into custody they were examined (in the presence of an immigrant inspector and through an immigrant interpreter). In no instance was violence used toward an alien in that district, nor were the statements in that district taken under duress of any character. The questions and answers were recorded stenographically. As is well stated, these are strictly administrative proceedings, and the rules of evidence do not apply, as regards imprisonment, even the detention of the alien at the immigration detention quarters between the time of his arrest and the determination of the status of the alien by the Secretary; that detention does not constitute imprisonment, nor even deprivation of liberty without "due process" of law.

Mr. Post frequently uses the word "guilty." It is submitted that there is no question of guilt in these proceedings. That word implies a crime under a criminal statute. There arises a pure question of fact as to whether an alien is or is not subject to deportation. The hearing, as has been pointed out, is designed not to try out the issues, as is done in an action at law, or to determine the guilt of the alien, as there is no question of crime involved. The hearing is designed simply to afford the alien an opportunity to show cause, in his own behalf, why he shall not be deported.

Mr. Post makes frequent use of the expression "conspiracy," an alien's conspiring against the law. No question of conspiracy is involved in these cases, and if there were they would be subject to criminal prosecution, and none of them have been prosecuted under the criminal section of the Penal Code.

receipts for the sale of badges, and when asked how many members of the Communist Party he knew by name, gave the name of Truss. When asked whether he believed Truss to be an agitator, Marosz answered, "Yes, I do." \* \* \* The membership book found in the possession of Marosz shows that Truss had paid his dues 17 September, 50 cents; October, 40 cents; and November, 40 cents. Not only the membership card but the pledge card of the Communist Party for Truss was turned over to the Immigrant Inspector.

The application for charter by the Communist Party was approved by the national headquarters and the charter forwarded to the Baltimore branch, of which Truss was a member at the time. So that there is a duly authorized application for membership, a pledge card, activity in the sale of badges, an admission of membership, application for charter from the national headquarters of the Communist Party, and receipt of the charter by the organization. The fact that the charter was returned by the organization at a later period is the fact on which Mr. Post seems to rely, although the charter does not state any of the principles of the Communist Party and is only the ordinary certificate that the branch is duly authorized.

I want also to put in the record—and I am not going to weary the committee with either the written statement or making an argument upon it—a complete discussion of the procedure under the immigration laws and the law with relation thereto, as shown by the decisions of all the courts in all the cases. It is a complete brief which effectually and completely annihilates, as I view it, the legal position which Mr. Post has insisted upon in the disposition of these cases. You are all lawyers. It is not necessary for me to present it orally, it seems to me, but I would like to have this go into the record in a complete fashion.

The Supreme Court years ago approved the use of confidential informants and has ruled several times that such a person is not an accomplice. (*Grimm v. U. S.*, 156 U. S., 604, March 4, 1895, which contains several citations; also *Goode v. U. S.*, 159 U. S., 663; *U. S. v. White*, 38 Fed. Rep., 36; *U. S. v. Moore*, 19 Fed. Repl., 39. See also, *People v. Noelke*, 94 N. Y., 136 decided in November, 1883, and *Commonwealth v. Baker* 155 Mass. 287, January 6, 1892.)

These are criminal cases and cover Federal and State officers who procured the evidence on which the cases were based by "decoy" letters. In the *Grimm* case, the opinion being written by Mr. Justice Brewer, it is stated: "The law was actually violated by the defendant. \* \* \* and the fact that the person who wrote under these assumed names and received his letters was a Government detective in no manner detracts from his (the defendant's) guilt."

The *Baker* case is particularly interesting in that it arose in Massachusetts where there has been such severe criticism on account of the statements of Judge Anderson. In that case it was contended by the defendant, under a violation of the gambling laws, that the police officer who procured the evidence by playing at the "resort" of the defendant for the specific purpose of procuring the evidence on which the prosecution was based, is an accomplice. The lower court refused to so rule and the Supreme Court upheld the refusal, citing *Commonwealth v. Willard*, (22 Pick., 476), and *Commonwealth v. Downing* (4 Gray, 29).

In the *Noelke* case, the Supreme Court of New York said: "We agree that Mattocks (the detective) was not an accomplice, since he purchased the ticket to detect and punish a crime and not to aid in committing one. From the point of view of the prosecution he was a detective; form that of the defendant, a spy or informer; but in no sense a party to the criminal act or intent so as to become an accomplice."

\* AUTHORITY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS.

A number of cases before the United States Supreme Court have approved the use of "detectives" and detective methods in the procuring of evidence of crimes against the United States, particularly postal matters. In *Grimm v. U. S.* (156 U. S. 604), a post-office inspector had written the defendant, who was believed to be in a business which was prohibited by the laws, and in response to his letter, which contained a fictitious name, received through

the mails the matter on which the case was based. It was contended by the defendant that the inspector was an accomplice. After citing several cases against the contention, Mr. Justice Brewer, for the court, concluded the opinion: "But it is unnecessary to multiply authorities. The law was actually violated by the defendant \* \* \* and the fact that the person who wrote under these assumed names and received his letters was a Government detective in no manner detracts from his (the defendant's) guilt."

This case was decided March 4, 1895, and the authorities cited are: *Bates v. U. S.* (10 Fed. Rep., 92), *Wharton* (note on p. 97), *U. S. v. Moore* (19 Fed. Rep., 39), *U. S. v. Wight* (38 Fed. Rep., 106), *U. S. v. Dorsey* (40 Fed. Rep., 752), *Commonwealth v. Baker* (155 Mass., 287), *People v. Noelke* (94 N. Y., 137), *State v. Jansen* (22 Kans., 498), *State v. Stickney* (53 Kans., 308).

*Goode v. U. S.* (159 U. S., 663), November 25, 1895, involved embezzlement of a letter by a mail carrier, the letter having been written by a post-office inspector, addressed to a fictitious person and address. Mr. Justice Brown, for the court, said: " \* \* \* The fact the letter was a decoy is no defense is too well settled by the modern authorities to be now open to contention. (*King v. Egginton*, 2 Bos. & Pull., 508; *U. S. v. Foye*, 1 Curtis, 364; *U. S. v. Cottingham*, 2 Blatch., 470; *Bates v. U. S.*, 10 Fed., 92; *U. S. v. Whittier*, 5 Dillon, 35; *U. S. v. Moore*, 19 Fed., 39; *U. S. v. Wight*, 38 Fed., 106; *U. S. v. Matthews*, 35 Fed., 890; *U. S. v. Dorsey*, 40 Fed., 752; *Grimm v. U. S.*, 156 U. S., 604) \* \* \*"

*U. S. v. Moore* (19 Fed. Rep., 39) was a lottery case involving a decoy letter to the defendant, which letter was the beginning of the case. *U. S. v. Wight* (38 Fed. Rep.) was similar to the *Goode* case, supra, embezzlement by post-office employee. In this case the mail was not only addressed to a fictitious person and address but the envelope was made up so as to attract attention and indicate that it contained money—almost an invitation.

*People v. Noelke* (94 New York, 136), November 20, 1883, was a lottery case under the State law, which declared that a conviction could not be had upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. The court said:

" \* \* \* We agree that Mattocks (the detective) was not an accomplice, since he purchased the ticket to detect and punish a crime and not to aid in committing one. From the point of view of the prosecution he was a detective; from that of the defendants, a spy or informer; but in no sense a party to the criminal act or intent so as to become an accomplice."

In *Commonwealth v. Baker* (155 Mass., 287, Jan. 6, 1892) it was contended by the defendant, under violation of the gambling laws, that the police officer who procured the evidence on which the prosecution was based, by playing several times at the gambling resort, was an accomplice. The lower court declined to so rule and was sustained by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. (*Commonwealth v. Willard*, 22 Pick., 476; *Commonwealth v. Downing*, 4 Gray, 29).

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE PROCEDURE UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

The immigration laws are designed to effect the exclusion (denial of entry into the United States) of aliens who for one statutory reason or another are deemed undesirable, and to expel (remove from after entry into the United States) aliens who were of the excluded classes at the time of entry or who by acts committed after entry bring them within the vice of the immigration laws.

In addition to the immigration laws there are a series of laws known as the Chinese exclusion laws, the first of which dates back to the administration of President Garfield predicated upon a treaty entered into with China in 1880. The expelling provisions of the Chinese exclusion laws were exclusively administered by United States commissioners and Federal judges under a proceeding which has been characterized by the Supreme Court as quasi judicial, and under which procedure the rules of evidence are followed. The United States Supreme Court in the case *United States v. Wong You* (223 U. S., 67) approved of the practice of subjecting Chinese to the provisions of the immigration act as well as those of the Chinese exclusion law, the effect of this being to subject the Chinese to strictly administrative proceedings where they lose the benefit of the structures incident to the rules of evidence.

It may be stated at the outset that the United States courts have consistently held that the powers of the Government to exclude or expel are co-extensive,

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

63935

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JEH-EMR

209264

March 7, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

I am attaching hereto the extracts from the Attorney General's statement before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives in June 1920 in answer to the charge that only three pistols were found in the arrests made in January 1920.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Hoover*

Noted  
F. D. W.

RDB

JUN 2 - 1921

209264-60X

RECORDED

The charge has been made that in the sweeping raids made by the Department of Justice there have been but three pistols found.

In a letter from the chairman of the committee it is stated that Mr. Post testified before this committee as follows:

With all these sweeping raids all over the country there have been three pistols, I think it is, brought to our attention in the scores of cases that have come to us. Three pistols, two of them 22 caliber. Now, I do not know whether a 22-caliber pistol is a homeopathic pill for a bullet or a cannon ball.

I should imagine that the Assistant Secretary of Labor would have informed himself both as to the dangerous character of a 22-caliber revolver and as to the actual number of guns and dangerous weapons obtained in the raids.

A 22-caliber revolver when used at close proximity is far from a small boy's play toy.

It might be interesting for the committee to see a picture of the results of the raids in Newark, N. J., on the night of January 2

(Exhibit 5). This picture will show the committee that a number of rifles—in fact, 12 in number—were obtained at the meeting place of the Communist Party, and that in addition to those 12 rifles there were also found two revolvers and four bombs.

Mr. VAILE. Those rifles being Army rifles, General, with bayonets?

Mr. PALMER. Yes; the committee must bear in mind that this was in the city of Newark alone.

On the night of November 7 in the city of Newark, when arrests were made of Union of Russian Workers, three revolvers and two automatics were found, three of them being of large caliber. On the night of February 14, 1920, when arrests were made of members of the L'Era Nuova group, 24 in number, and in whose cases the Assistant Secretary of Labor has canceled warrants of all but four, five revolvers and two automatics were found, four of them being of large caliber. This is the story of the guns found in the city of Newark alone.

In the city of Providence three guns were found; in the city of Philadelphia three guns were found; in the city of Hartford three revolvers, one shotgun, one pair of brass knuckles, and one bomb were found; in the city of Cleveland five guns were found; in the city of Chicago five guns were found; in the city of Toledo one gun was found; in the city of Buffalo many guns were found, the exact number not given; likewise in the city of Los Angeles. These are the reports from only a portion of the country, but it clearly shows that the Assistant Secretary of Labor was absolutely in error when he made the somewhat facetious remark before this committee that but three revolvers were found in the entire country, two of which he did not know but that they "might be homeopathic pills for a bullet."

Of course, that is immaterial. The number of revolvers found can in no sense be an element in a determination of the potential danger of these aliens.



Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.

209264

JBH:LML

P. O. Box 3185, Boston, Mass.  
January 10, 1921

Chief, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It is desired to call the attention of the Bureau to an article in Colliers Weekly of July 24th which is enclosed. The article in question is written by Melville E. Stone and begins on page 14. On page 24 of the article, reference is made to Louis F. Post, now Assistant Secretary of Labor who was formerly connected with a New York newspaper called "The Truth" and adds information on Mr. Post which this office has never seen.

Yours very truly,

*John B. Hamrahan.*

John B. Hamrahan,  
Special Agent in Charge

Enc



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~~209264-60~~

File 7.2.7

RECEIVED  
JAN 11 1921

209264  
**American Relief Administration**

HERBERT HOOVER, CHAIRMAN

42 Broadway, New York City

CONTROLLING THE OPERATIONS OF  
THE EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND  
THE AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSES

Dec. 28, 1920

Tel. Broad 7210

Mr. J. E. Hoover  
Dept. of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Harold Vivian, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States ( New York office), with whom I have lately been in touch, has advised me to write to you for the "Hearings before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives", parts I and II, being the statement of the Attorney General on "Charges Made Against Department of Justice by Louis F. Post and Others," and exhibits.

I shall be greatly obliged to you if you will have these transcripts of the Hearing forwarded to me here.

Very truly yours,

*John M. Oskison*  
John M. Oskison

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*File*

*OSF*

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RECORDED

FILE  
A. R. O.

209264-59X

DEC 29 1920

209264

November 2, 1920.

John E. Hanrahan, Esq.,

Box 3165,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo inclosing newspaper clippings from the "Boston Transcript" and other papers upon the activities of LOUIS F. POST and the action of the American Legion in connection with the same.

I desire to express appreciation of your interest in forwarding such editorial for the information of the bureau.

Very truly yours,

  
Chief.

209264-58

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3393

January 21st, 1920.

Mr. J. E. Hoover,

Special Ass't to the Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Upon my return here from Kansas City telegram of the Chief requesting data relative Louis F. Post, was turned over to me for attention.

In this connection would advise that all correspondence taken in raids of 1917 was indexed and briefed primarily with the view of being used in the case of W. D. Haywood, et al., consequently no particular attention was paid at that time to preserving correspondence dealing with others than defendants. I remember some correspondence in which Post was a factor. My impression was that in some instances he was the writer. Having given no particular thought at that time to Post it is probable that I am in error and instead of being the writer or receiver he was mentioned or referred to in the correspondence. Nevertheless I am having an extended search made for letters signed by Post or addressed to him. It is also probable that same were removed from the files during my absence by some one of the various attorneys who have been connected with the Haywood case during the past two years.

I am sending you correspondence pertaining to the deportation of George Andreytchine, one of the Chicago defendants. From this you will readily see Post was accessible to the I.W.W. I have placed same in Chronological order. The typewritten copies are of letters in evidence in the Haywood case and the original cannot be removed.

Herein is one letter signed by Post to Wm. McDonnell, Secretary of U.M.W. of A. local. McDonnell is also an I.W.W. and the strike referred to was conducted by the I.W.W.

Herewith folders of correspondence between Geo. P. West and Isaac McBride with W. D. Haywood which will disclose their method of operating in Washington.

Trusting this material will be of some assistance to you, I am

Very truly yours,

61-2131-0  
20926-54  
Thomas F. Howe  
JEB

2009264  
3 W. MILLER, OF DELAWARE

CHAIRMAN

EA, OF TENNESSEE

HOMAS TAYLOR, OF PENNSYLVANIA

AEGE, OF TEXAS

TELEPHC

MAF

THE AMERICAN LEGION  
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS

532-536 WOODWARD BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 6, 1920.

Mr. J. E. Hoover,  
Special Assistant, Attorney General,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed copy of report of the Post  
Investigating Committee of The American Legion is submitted  
for your information, in accordance with your request of  
September 16.

Very truly yours,

*Taylor*  
John Thomas Taylor, Chairman,  
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

lob  
enc.

American Anarchist Federation	173
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4. Charge that the Dept. of Justice has in its employ "Provocateur Agents". P-48.
5. Charge that Louis C. Fraina is an agent of the Department of Justice. P-51.
6. Charge that the Department of Justice was desirous of changing rule 22 of the Immigration regulations so as to prevent aliens from having counsel. P-54 & 64.
  - a. Case of Paul Bosco. P-65.
7. Charge that an effort has been made to deport aliens regardless of their guilt. P-65.
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  - a. Silverthorne case. P-70.
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- 15. Charges of brutality in New York. P-104.
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1. Cases of aliens cited with affidavits covering each charge:

- (a). Mrs. Stanislas Vasiliweska. P-107.
- Affidavit of Weyand. P-108.
- " " Irish. P-109.
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- " " Telvin. P-110.
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- Affidavit of West. P-111.
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- (d). Annie Valinskas. P-107.
- Affidavit of McLaren. P-112.
- " " Christy. P-112.
- (e). Frank Mack. P-108.
- Affidavit of West. P-111.
- " " Backus. P-113.
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- (Kierman is a photographer.)
- (g). Oluf Root. P-108.

Case covered by affidavits on other cases.

d. Colyer Case. P-115.

H. Statement of facts showing that the Communist Labor Party of America is an unlawful organization. By Mr. M. F. Burger, Special Agt. The Communist Labor Party. P-116.

- 1. The Government contends that the Communist Labor Party is an organization created to deprive citizens of the United States of private property.
  - a. Origin. The reason for the creation of two Communist parties was found in the personal jealousies of the leaders and not in principle. P-116-117.
  - b. Program. P-118-122.
  - c. Excerpts from the Constitution.
    - 1. Membership. P-122.
    - 2. National Executive Committee. P-123.
    - 3. Duties of Nat'l Sec. P-123.
    - 4. Representative in Congress. P-123.
    - "Vote as a Unit".
  - d. Platform. P-123.
    - 1. Harmony with principles of 3rd International.
    - 2. With them the appreciation of the necessity for the rise of the proletariat for the suppression of the capitalists.
    - 3. With them it feels the need for a change in the present social system.
    - 4. It proposes the organization of workers for the conquest of political power.
    - 5. Its ultimate aim - the abolition of the present system of production and the establishment of socialized production for the good of the worker.
    - 6. The establishment of a government adapted to Communist transformation.
  - e. Party and Labor Program. P-123-124.
    - 1. Establishment of a new working class government - "the Dictatorship of the Proletariat".
      - (a). By rallying all classes of the workers to overthrow Capitalism.

2. Program: P.125. 10 plans (quoted.)

1. Special report on labor organizations.

- (a). Purpose - Creation of unified revolutionary working class movement in America in order to gain control of industry. P.125.
- (b). Method - Organization of industry along the lines of the shop steward and shop committee movement. P.125-127.

2. The Government contends that the Communist Labor Party directly advocates the use of force and violence in direct violation of the preamble to the Constitution. P.117.

a. Proved by-

- 1. Action of organization committee which stated "The aim takes in any action that aims at the overthrow of society". P.127.
- 2. Speeches by organizers and influential members. P.127-8
- 3. Extracts from publications. P.129-40.

The official organ of the Communist Labor Party states that "we recognize that there is no fundamental difference between the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party and we agree to send out a call for a joint convention on the basis of the Communist Manifesto".

3. The evidence set forth proves that the Communist Labor Party is an unlawful organization, organized for the purpose of overthrowing the Government.

I. Status of the Communist Labor Party under the Act of Congress approved October 16, 1918. By J. E. Hoover, Special Asst. to Atty. Gen.

1. Introduction.

a. Act of October 16, 1918.

- 1. Provisions - certain aliens to be deported.
- 2. Enforcement - falls under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Labor. It is his duty to deport those Congress has willed to exclude.

2. Proof that the Communist Labor Party falls under the class of aliens approved for deportation in Act of October 16, 1918. P.141.

a. History of Communism.

- 1. First steps in its rise and development in America.
- 2. Russian Communist Party resulting /P.141-142.  
in the Third International. P.143
  - (a). Manifesto of Third International. P.144.
  - (b). Platform of Third International. P.144.

b. Communist Labor Party.

- 1. Membership. P.145.
- 2. Platform. P.146.
- 3. Attitude on following questions-
  - (a). Mass action. P.147.
  - (b). Dictatorship of the Proletariat. P.147.
  - (c). Political action. P.146.
  - (d). Propaganda of the Communist Labor Party. P.149.
  - (f). Identity of principle of the Communist Labor Party with the Communist Party. P.150-153.
  - (g). Freedom of speech as applied to doctrines of the Communist Labor Party. P.153.
- 4. Legal opinions upon the status of the Communist Labor Party.

3. Conclusions - P.154.

a. The principles of Communism as enunciated by the leaders of the European movement find expression in toto in the doctrines of the Communist Labor Party of America.

- 1. Activities during the coal strike and railroad strikes are evidences of its insidious purposes.
- 2. Reorganization along the line of Russian methods is antagonistic to American principles.
- 3. Participation in international congresses of communists, anarchists and syndicalists is an evidence of lack of patriotism.
- 4. The fact that it is governed and directed in its actions by a foreign group assembled in Moscow precludes it from participating sincerely in an American movement.
- 5. Its advocacy of mass action as against political action indicates that its purpose is one of force and violence.
- 6. Its failure to

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPLY TO CHARGES OF LOUIS P. ROE AND OTHERS.

6. Its failure to state that it does not believe in force and violence can lead to but one conclusion - that in conjunction with its avowed statements, force and violence are its ultimate aim.
- b. Therefore members of the Communist Labor Party fall under the persons to be excluded under the Act of Oct. 16, 1918. P.154.

THE RADICAL DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. P.156.

- A. Pro Prens Group. P.156. (Plot to assassinate Pres. Wilson.)
- B. Mangatauck Valley Strike. P.156.

C. Bomb Plots of 1919.

1. May 1st - Postal Bombs. P.157-8.
2. June 2nd.

- a. List of intended victims. P.159.
- b. Anarchist killed in Washington. P.160.
- c. Elia and Salasdo. P.161.
- d. "Plain Words". P.161-165.

D. Organizations responsible for the Radical Activities in this country at the time of the organization of the Radical Div.

1. El Ariete Society. P.166.

Membership - July 1919 - 12.

2. Union of Russian Workers. P.168.

Membership - July 1919 - 4,000.

3. Communist Party of America. P.175.

Membership - July 1919 - 40,000.

4. Communist Labor Party. P.175.

Membership - July 1919 - 10,000.

5. Industrial Workers of the World. P.182-4.

Membership - July 1919 - 200,000.

6. L'Era Nuova Group. P. 181.

Membership - July 1919 - 25.

E. Other outstanding Movements and Acts.

1. Truss Case. P.197.

2. Steel Strike of 1919. P.170-171.

a. Wm. L. Foster. P.170.

b. "Solidarity". P.171.

c. I.W.M. P.172.

3. Coal Strike of 1919. P.172.

a. Contrast in the A. P. of L. between the patriotic and radical membership.

b. Communist Party Propaganda. P.172.

c. Socialist Labor Party Propaganda. P.172.

d. Judge Anderson's Injunction. P.172.

e. United Mine Workers of America. P.172.

4. Cases of

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b. Ralph Schmechel. P.173.

c. Peter Bianki. P.173.

(1). Propaganda distributed by Miss Stimer-P.173.

"American Anarchists Federated Communist Soviet"

(2). Signers of petition for amnesty for Miss Stimer.

5. Issue of Special War Bonds by the Department of Justice. P.174.

6. Unions

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b. Allegations about families of aliens reported in the "Worker". P.175.

7. Rise of Communism and Communist Labor Parties.

a. Third International in Moscow - March 1919. P.175.

b. Dissatisfaction in Socialist Party. P.175.

c. Emergency Convention - Aug. 1919.

(1). Resolution of C.P. and S.L.P.

d. Rising of I.W.M. about Communist Party.

e. Allegations about families of aliens reported in the "Worker". P.175.

f. Allegations about families of aliens reported in the "Worker". P.175.

(1). Evidence showed its adherence to tactics of Third International.

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  - c. Trial of Fraim. P.180.
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  - a. Convention in Amsterdam, 2/1920. P.181.
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10. L'Era Nuova Group - Paterson, N.J. P.182.
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    - (1). A. E. Reese.
    - (2). Carl Pierson.
    - (3). Elmer Bidwell.
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    - (2). Removal of their leaders.
    - (3). Formation of the R.R. workers One Big Union.
  - c. Literature- P.185.
    - (1). "Attention Railroad Shopmen".
    - (2). Railwaymen and Port Workers".
    - (3). Strike while the Iron is Hot".
    - (4). "The Great R.R. Strike".
    - (5). Strike".
  - Issued by-
    - (1). American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviets.
    - (2). Central Revolutionary Council of America.
13. May Day 1928. P.186.
  - a. Circulars issued by - P.188-189.
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    - (3). Amalgamated Clothing workers.
    - (4). Socialist Party.
    - (5). W. I. I. U.
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ATTORNEY GENERAL READY TO CHARGE OF LOUIS F. POST & OTHERS.

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Louis Root

1893

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File "Louis F. Post"  
by Mr. Palmer  
THE COMMUNIST LABOR DECISION.

209264

RDE

On May 3rd Mr. ~~Walt~~ Wilson, Secretary of Labor, ruled that the Communist Labor Party of America is not an unlawful organization, membership in which would constitute sufficient grounds for deportation. It was argued by the Department of Justice and is admitted by persons who understand even the cardinal principles of the party, that the Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party, the latter having been declared unlawful, are identical so far as tactics are concerned. The Communist Labor case of course passed through the hands of Mr. Post and, had they been sufficiently acquainted with current events, either through their observation of the leading newspapers or the supposed investigation by their own department, they would have noticed on March 26th, in the "New York World" and other papers an official communication from Russia addressed to the Communist Labor Party of America which on May 3rd is published as below by "Communist Labor" the official organ of the party with a specific indorsement of the principles by the party. The article, as taken from the official organ, follows:

Louis F. Post

## COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY SUPPLEMENTAL.

The following information is gathered from official papers of the organization, some of which contain the original signatures of officers, and evidently were prepared either on the floor of the convention or shortly thereafter for publication and distribution among the membership.

The report of the Committee on International Relations, under the heading "International Affiliation", makes the following report:

"The Communist Party of the United States of America declares that its purpose of organizing the workers for the conquest of the state for their class can only be accomplished in unity with such national parts of the international labor movement that have never lost sight of, nor ever betrayed the great historic struggle for Communism against Capitalism.

It further declares that such unity must be one of principle and action rather than one of organization only.

The great war of the Capitalist Powers for Imperialism has thrown the Nations of the earth into the final struggle between the working class and the capitalist-class. The revolutionary workers' organizations the world over have suddenly been driven out of a period of revolutionary theory and propaganda into a period of revolutionary action. The success of such action, though agreed upon to fit national conditions and though applied by the workers of each Nation nationally, depends upon the united action of all the workers of all the countries, congealed into one great revolutionary force by the all uniting spirit of international class solidarity.

We hereby declare ourselves one in principle and action with all the parties and organizations already affiliated with the Third International formed at Moscow, and send them our heartiest greetings.

We pledge ourselves to work upon the lines and according to the program determined upon by the first Congress of the Third International, and hereby instruct our National Executive Committee to immediately take steps for the affiliation of the Communist Labor Party of the United States of America with the Third International.

The following is taken from the official proceedings of the Communist Labor Party Convention, as prepared in copy form by them:

"The difference between the Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party is not one of principle, but rather one of organization control. \* \* \* The Convention of the Communist Labor Party, just before closing its deliberations, passed a motion extending a standing invitation for unity to the Communist Party, and instructing the national officials of the Communist Labor Party to accept every invitation for unity upon a basis of equality from the Communist Party or any other revolutionary working class organization."

In the platform of the Communist Labor Party, as prepared in copy form, the following appears:

"The Communist Labor Party of the United States of America declares itself in full harmony with the revolutionary working class parties of all the countries, and stands by the principles stated by the Third International formed at Moscow."

(Program.)

"The most important means of capturing state power for the workers is the action of the masses, proceeding from the place where the workers are gathered together - the shops and factories. The use of the political machinery of the capitalist state for this purpose is only secondary." \* \* \*

"Although the United States is called a political democracy, there is no opportunity whatever for the working class through the regular political machinery to effectively oppose the will of the capitalist class." \* \* \*

"The Constitution, framed by a capitalist class for the benefit of the capitalist class, cannot be amended in the workers' interest, no matter how large a majority may desire it." \* \* \*

"Not one of the great teachers of scientific Socialism has ever said that it is possible to achieve the Social Revolution by the ballot." \* \* \*

"By their absolute control of the agencies of publicity and education, the capitalists have gained a control over the political machinery which is impossible to break by resorting to this machinery." \* \* \*

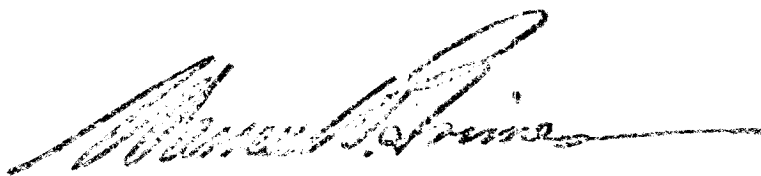
"It is our duty as Communists, who understand the class struggle, to point out to the workers that upon the workers alone depends their own emancipation, and that it is impossible to accomplish this through capitalist political machinery, but only by the exercise of their economic power." \* \* \*

"Communist Labor Party Platform, being based on the class struggle, and recognizing that this is the historic period of the Social Revolution, can contain only one demand: The establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." \* \* \*

"By the term 'Revolutionary Industrial Unionism' is meant the organization of the workers into unions by industries, with a revolutionary aim and purpose; that is to say, a purpose, not merely to defend or strengthen the status of the workers as wage-earners, but to gain control of industry."

According to the "Communist Labor Party News", for November, 1919, which contains a declaration of principles, the Communist Labor Party considers the existing political state a ruling class instrument, whose sham democracies are useless to the working class, and teaches that workers must develop their own power, abolish the existing political state and under their own dictatorship work out their own problems.

With regard to the subject of force and violence, as a part of the tactics of the Communist Labor Party as well as the Communist Party, particular attention is called to the fact that never has either specifically denied that force and violence is contemplated in their program, although there have been many opportunities when the party could repudiate the tactic. On the contrary, a number of the members of the party have been convicted under state laws, which required evidence of force and violence before the defendant can be convicted, and the defendants have been martyred by their party. If force and violence is not contemplated in the program or tactics of the party, the introduction of that element into the cases would have been severely ridiculed by the official organs of the party in like manner as every other element of allegation which is not included in their tactics has been severely ridiculed. Nevertheless, no one can find anywhere any ridicule of the allegation that force and violence are contemplated, but on the contrary there are direct indications beyond number, that the use of force and violence is implied.



W. Z. F.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Office of the Secretary  
WASHINGTON

orning Papers May 6

May 5, 1920.

Memorandum for the Commissioner-General of Immigration:  
(Through the Assistant Secretary.)

In re CARL MILLER.

Age 38; native and citizen of Germany; arrived at the port of Galveston, Texas, in October, 1907.

This is a case arising under the provisions of the Act of October 16, 1918. It is alleged that the alien is a member of the Communist Labor Party of America, and that the Communist Labor Party of America is one mere membership in which makes an alien liable to deportation under the Act of October 16, 1918. Alien admits his membership in the Communist Labor Party; that he pays his dues in advance, and that he is familiar with the manifesto and program of the Party. The question to be determined by the Secretary of Labor is, therefore, Does the Communist Labor Party come within the purview of the Act of October 16, 1918, making aliens who are members of it liable to deportation?

The language of the Act applicable to this case is as follows:

"Section 1. \* \* \* aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains a belief in, teaches, or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States \* \* \*

"Section 2. \* \* \* shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided in the immigration act of February fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen."

In a letter to the Secretary of Labor, dated January 14, 1920, Mr. Swinburne Hale, counsel for the Communist Party and later for the Communist Labor Party, said relative to making arrangements for hearing in the Communist Party case:

"I have no doubt that if this procedure is satisfactory I can arrange to have similar officials of the Communist Labor Party produced for examination at the same time. You may not, however, feel that this is necessary, since the language of the Communist Labor platform is substantially the same and the number of its members arrested is smaller."

Nevertheless, an examination and comparison of the Communist Party platform and program with that of the Communist Labor Party platform and program discloses some very substantial differences. The Communist Party requires its applicants for membership to sign a card reading as follows:

"The undersigned, after having read the constitution and program of the Communist Party, declares his adherence to the principles and tactics of the party and the Communist International; agrees to submit to the discipline of the party as stated in its constitution and pledges himself to engage actively in its work."

It will be observed that the application for membership requires the applicant to assert that he has read the constitution and program of the Communist Party and that he adheres to the principles and tactics of the Party and the Communist International.

The Communist Labor Party application for membership is decidedly different. It reads as follows:

"I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class and the necessity of the working class organizing itself politically and industrially for the purpose of establishing communist socialism, hereby apply for membership in the Communist Labor Party. I have no relations as member or supporter with any other political party. I am opposed to all political organizations that support the present capitalist profit system, and I am opposed to any form of trading or fusing with any such organizations. In all my actions while a member of the Communist Labor Party I agree to be guided by the constitution and platform of that Party."

There is in this application and pledge no intimation that the member is required to accept the tactics of the Communist International or the tactics of the Communist Labor Party, except insofar as they are expressed in the constitution and platform of that Party. Yet it is not the principles advocated but the tactics proposed to be pursued to secure their adoption which create the deportable condition.

In order that we may clearly understand the duty devolving upon the Department of Labor, it should be pointed out that the recognition of the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, the advocacy of the political and industrial organization of the working class to establish communist socialism, the declaration that he has no relations as member or supporter with any other political party, or the declaration that he is opposed to political organizations that support the present capitalist profit system, and to any form of trading or fusing with any such organization, does not make an alien deportable under the law.

The Communist Party asserts that "communism does not propose to capture the bourgeois parliamentary state but to conquer and destroy it," thereby making clear its intent to use force to attain the end in view. No matter how much mass action or economic power in the form of strikes may be used as a means of propaganda, it would be impossible to conquer and destroy our present form of government without the use of force, unless it is first captured by the parliamentary methods provided by our Constitution and Laws.

The Communist Labor Party makes no such definition. On the contrary in Part I, Section 2, of the Party and Labor Program, it declares: "The working class must organize and train itself for the capture of state power."

The Communist Party declares that "participation in parliamentary campaigns, \* \* \* is for the purpose of revolutionary propaganda only." The Communist Labor Party makes no declaration to that effect.

Because of these differences, the conclusion was reached that the organizations would be passed upon separately and each dealt with in accordance with its own merits.

The principal excerpts from the Communist Labor Party platform and program relied upon to show that the organization is one mere membership in which makes an alien liable to deportation under the Act of October 16, 1918, are as follows:

#### "PLATFORM.

"1. The Communist Labor Party of the United States of America declares itself in full harmony with the revolutionary working class parties of all countries and stands by the principles stated by the Third International formed at Moscow."

#### "PARTY AND LABOR PROGRAM.

##### "Part I.

"The Communist Labor Party of America declares itself in complete accordance with the principles of communism, as laid down in the Manifesto of the Third International formed at Moscow."

"2. The working class must organize and train itself for the capture of state power. This capture means the establishment of the new working class government machinery, in place of the state machinery of the capitalists."

"6. The most important means of capturing state power for the workers is the action of the masses, proceeding from the place where the workers are gathered together -- in the shops and factories. The use of the political machinery of the capitalist state for this purpose is only secondary."

"7. In those countries in which there is a possibility for the workers to use this machinery in the class struggle, they have, in the past, made effective use of it as a means of propaganda and of defense. In all countries where the conditions for a working-class revolution are not ripe, the same process must go on."

##### "Part II.

"6. Not one of the great teachers of scientific Socialism has ever said that it is possible to achieve the Social Revolution by the ballot."

"7. However, we do not ignore the value of voting, or of electing candidates to public office -- so long as these are of assistance to the workers in their economic struggle. Political campaigns, and the election of public officials, provide opportunities for showing up capitalist democracy, educating the workers to a realization of their class-position, and of demonstrating

the necessity for the overthrow of the capitalist system. But it must be clearly emphasized that the chance of winning even advanced reforms of the present capitalist system at the polls is extremely remote; and even if it were possible, these reforms would not weaken the capitalist system."

"Part III.

"1. In America, the capitalist class has never had a feudal aristocracy to combat, but has always been free to concentrate its power against the working class. This has resulted in the development of the American capitalist class wholly out of proportion to the corresponding development in other countries. By their absolute control of the agencies of publicity and education, the capitalists have gained a control over the political machinery which is impossible to break by resorting to this machinery."

"5. It is our duty as Communists to help this process, to hasten it, by supporting all efforts of the workers to create a centralized revolutionary industrial organization. It is our duty as Communists, who understand the class struggle, to point out to the workers that upon the workers alone depends their own emancipation and that it is impossible to accomplish this through capitalist political machinery, but only by the exercise of their united economic power."

"PROGRAM.

"1. We favor international alliance of The Communist Labor Party only with the Communist groups of other countries those which have affiliated with the Communist International."

"2. We are opposed to association with other groups not committed to the revolutionary class struggle."

"7. The Party shall make the great industrial battles its major campaigns to show the value of the strike as a political weapon."

In addition to these should be noted the argument by counsel that the tactics of the Communist Party in Russia are the methods intended to be pursued by the Communist Labor Party of America, and that certain statements of prominent Communists relative to the objects of the Communist Labor Party should be taken as showing the intent of the Party itself. The tactics of the Communist Party in Russia can have no bearing upon the Communist Labor Party in the United States except insofar as those tactics are accepted or adopted by the Communist Labor Party; nor can the statements made by prominent members of the Party be accepted as the expressions of the organization unless the Party by its own action adopts the statements.

The excerpts from the Communist Labor Party platform and program quoted above indicate an extremely radical objective, but there is nothing in them that discloses an intention to use force or violence or that is incompatible with the use of parliamentary machinery to attain the radical end it has in view. The belief in, teaching, and advocacy of the class struggle, mass action, the conquest of political power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialism, communism, the one big union, shop committees, shop stewards, and other social, industrial, economic and political changes mentioned in the Communist Labor Party platform and program, however reprehensible these things may be to the minds of any or all of our people, do not bring the organization within the purview of the Act, as long as it does not propose to use force or violence to accomplish the purpose. If the American people are left free to discuss and decide the questions presenting themselves for consideration from day to day, uninfluenced by the threat of force or violence, they can be relied upon to protect themselves against any false philosophies, wild-eyed revolutions, or dictatorships of any kind.

The Communist Labor Party of America does not come within the scope of the Act of October 16, 1918.

There being no evidence, other than membership in this Party, to show that Carl Miller comes within any of the deportation provisions of the law, the warrant under which he is held is hereby cancelled.

(Signed) W. B. WILSON,  
Secretary.

WBW-H

209204

RDB

63045

Line 7 Post

JMH-GRO

Code

May 6, 1920.

Brennan,

Federal Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill.

Wanted May fifth relative original letter from Street,  
Milwaukee, have received letter May first but have no  
letter of April thirteenth. Endeavor to obtain carbon copy  
and forward special delivery, attention Mr. Sawyer, Stop. Five.

BURKE, Chief.



63947

63947

JEM-GPO

CODE

May 6, 1920.

Strom,

Federal Bldg..

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

*Louis Post.*

Reservoir May first relative communication between A. W. ~~NICHTER~~  
and Assistant Secretary Post. Desire that you make every effort  
to obtain documentary evidence substantiating contents your  
letter. Wire results. Stop. Five.

BUcke, Chief.

2  
7  
WHS-AS

63040  
July 2, 1920.

Mr. F. Stone, Esq.,  
Lawyers Building,  
Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 5th ultimo. The law referred to is the Act of May 10th 1920, a copy of which is inclosed herewith for your attention. In accordance with your request I am also inclosing a copy of the printed record of the statement of Louis F. Post before the Congressional Committee.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director and Chief.

Incl. 74203.

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

JEH-GPO

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

395

October 30, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBB.

I am attaching hereto certain correspondence received from the Chicago office, Bureau of Investigation, dealing with certain very important matters. I would appreciate this material being carefully indexed and properly filed in the main department files.

Respectfully,

*J. E. Hoover*

*WR*

GFL-EB

209267

RECEIVED  
JUN 10 1920

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

New York, N. Y.

June 8, 1920.


J. E. Hoover, Esq.,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Many thanks for the report on the hearings before the Committee on Rules, and ~~for~~ the recent enactment in regard to aliens; both of which I am reading with a great deal of satisfaction.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, I remain,

Very truly,



DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT  
GEORGE F. LAMB.



Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

209264

July 21st, 1920.

1395

Frank Burke, Esq.,  
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Refer to Mr. Hoover.

Beg to acknowledge receipt of twenty-four copies of the Attorney General's reply before the House Committee on Rules relative to the charges made by Assistant Secretary of Labor Post. The information contained in this pamphlet is of deep interest to me and also to the other men in the office. Please accept my thanks for same.

I have conveyed to 836 your appreciation of his kindness to you while you were in this city.

Yours very truly,

*R. B. Spencer*

R. B. SPENCER.  
Special Agent in Charge.

RBS:N

SEP 20 1920

9264

*Handwritten:* J. R. P. M.

OCT 1 1920

FILE  
M. A. G.

SEP 24 1920  
RECEIVED  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE

"As a result of the recent bomb outrage in Wall Street, I trust  
that if Attorney-General Palmer again rounds up undesirable aliens  
they will be deported and not again set free by Louis W. Post or  
others in authority in the Dept. of Labor. Had the deportations  
occurred as arranged by Mr. Palmer, yesterday's horror might have  
been averted."

Sincerely,

New York, Sept. 17, 1920.

(Signed), C. F. Goodman.

*Handwritten:* Mr. and Mrs. J. R. P. M.

17826  
**Department of Justice,**  
**Bureau of Investigation.**

Noted  
F.D.W.

Boston, Mass., May 20, 1920.

Frank Burke, Esq.,  
Assistant Chief and Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

395  
Attention of J. E. Hoover, Esq.

FILE  
W.W.G.

Dear sir,

In further reference to Bureau letter of the 15th, instant, initialed JEB:HQ, containing copy of a communication from counsel for Mr. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, this office submits the following as a detailed report of the activities of its Agents on the night of January 2, 1920, in connection with arrests of alien members of the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party.

In submitting this information it is desired to cover minutely, in so far as records at hand offer the information, all activities as outlined in paragraphs three, four, five and six in the communication from counsel for Mr. Post, which are the only parts of the letter that apply to this office. In order to portray the situation as clearly as possible the information is submitted according to cities and towns involved.

27  
**BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.**

At Boston there were two meeting halls of the Communist Party visited, the State headquarters at 885 Washington street and the headquarters of the Russian Branch No. 2 at 97 Staniford street. At 885 Washington street 29 persons found at an executive meeting were taken to the police station and booked as "suspicious persons". Of these, twenty-one were found to be aliens and eight U. S. Citizens, the citizens being discharged the next day. Those who were aliens were taken to the U. S. Immigration Station, Deer Island, telegraphic warrants of arrest having been asked. Later, one of the 21 taken to Deer Island was found to be a naturalized citizen and was released. Two immigration warrants of arrest were in the possession of the officer at the time of this raid and Washington was telegraphed for warrants for the remainder. The hall was searched and the persons in the hall were searched at the time of arrest. No search warrants had been issued previously. It was at this place the petitioners in the recent habeas corpus proceedings

claimed there was gun display on the part of the officers, but this is absolutely denied by the officers assigned to that place and they were ready to so testify in court but their testimony was withheld by the Assistant U.S. Attorney on account of the attitude of the court. It was also at this place that one of the aliens who had \$3600. in his possession offered an Agent \$1000. to release him.

At the headquarters of the Russian Branch No.2, 97 Staniford street, 24 aliens found therein were taken to the police station and booked as "suspicious persons", where the examination was conducted. The next morning seven aliens were released on account of lack of evidence of membership in the Communist Party. Fifteen warrants of arrest were in the possession of the office for the seventeen held and telegraphic warrants asked for remainder. The hall was searched and the persons arrested searched but no search warrants had issued.

In the West End section of Boston five aliens were arrested on five immigration warrants of arrest issued for them and their homes searched, but no search warrants had issued. These, together with the above seventeen aliens, were removed to the Immigration Station at Deer Island, Boston. This made a total of 29 persons arrested and booked in that police precinct as "suspicious persons".

#### BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Brockton, Massachusetts, one hall was visited, that of the Lithuanian Communist Branch but no persons found therein. The secretary of that branch was arrested and his books and membership cards taken. A total of forty persons, including one U. S. Citizen, were brought to the Brockton police station, booked as "suspicious persons", and examined there after which all but 19 were discharged. The officer had in his possession eleven immigration warrants and the Immigration officer accompanying the Agent wired Washington that night directly for telegraphic warrants covering all persons alien members of that local. This was the local in which the secretary had Communist Party membership cards in names of the members, with paid up due stamps, all of which the members denied any knowledge, claiming they were Socialists and not Communists. Hence 19 were brought to the Immigration Station, Deer Island, Boston, January 3d. No search warrants were issued for the hall, which was searched, or the home of the secretary who had the records.



BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Bridgewater, Massachusetts, one meeting hall was visited and four persons, aliens, arrested there. A total of six persons in all, all aliens, were arrested and booked at the police station. No search warrants were issued for the places searched. One immigration warrant had issued. No American citizens were arrested.

CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Chelsea, Massachusetts, the hall of the Chelsea Russian Branch of the Communist Party was visited, from which eighteen aliens were taken to the police station, examined, and held, being booked as "suspicious persons". In addition two aliens, for whom warrants had issued, were arrested at their homes, and taken to the police station, making a total of twenty persons booked there. No search warrants issued for the hall or for the homes of the two persons arrested on immigration warrants. The next morning, January 3d, two aliens were released at the police station. The night of January 2nd five were released after examination at the station. On the morning of January 3d, telegraphic warrants of arrest having been requested, the thirteen aliens, including the two arrested on warrants, were conveyed to the Immigration Station at Deer Island. One of the aliens arrested, for whom immigration warrant had issued, was Stella Wesolowska, secretary of the Russian Branch. At the habeas corpus proceedings claim was made her daughter, aged 13, was sent home at midnight. The Agent making the arrest reports he offered Mrs. Wesolowska the opportunity to have a police officer accompany the girl home but the mother said it was unnecessary. It was also claimed that while waiting at the dock for the boat to the Immigration Station she, Mrs. Wesolowska was put into a toilet and kept there for several hours. Our agent reports she was placed in the women's detention room and that he had nothing to do with the matter.

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, one meeting hall was visited, 20 persons, all aliens, arrested and taken to the police station where they were booked as "suspicious persons". No U. S. Citizens arrested. Five immigration warrants were in possession of the Agent for five persons arrested and other warrants requested by telegraph by the Boston office. Five searches were made, no search warrants being issued therefor.

### FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Fitchburg, Massachusetts, one meeting hall was visited but no persons found therein. The Agent and Immigration Inspector accompanying him had 26 immigration warrants of arrest. 21 aliens named in the warrants were arrested, taken to the police station, and booked. One alien, for whom warrant was present, was released on account of being an ex-soldier. Two aliens were arrested without warrants, telegraphic request being made by Boston office, and of these two aliens one, Peter Samuelenas, admitted being an organizer for the Lithuanian Communist Branch, while in the other case a Communist membership card was found on his person. Of the five remaining immigration warrants unexecuted, four were for women who were in the city and could have been taken but were not taken on account of having families. In reference to the handcuffing of the aliens who were brought to Boston on January 3d, there were but two Agents and two police officers to convey this group to Boston and as it was some distance in Fitchburg from the police station to the railroad station it was deemed advisable to handcuff. A small chain ran between each pair of cuffs. On the train, enroute to Boston, the cuffs were removed from the hands of those who asked. No search warrants were issued for searches at Fitchburg.

### GARDNER, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Gardner, Massachusetts, two meeting-halls were visited but no persons found therein. 11 persons were arrested, 10 aliens and one U.S. citizen. Six immigration warrants were in the possession of the Agent and Immigration Officer, four of them being served on those arrested. Telegraphic warrants were asked by Boston office on seven. The U.S. citizen arrested on immigration warrant was released the next day at Boston. All persons arrested were booked at police station as suspicious persons. No searches were made on search warrants.

### HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Haverhill one meeting hall visited, that of the Lithuanian Branch of the Communist party, in which 20 persons, all aliens, were found and were taken into custody, being booked at the local police station on local charges. No U.S. citizens were arrested. But one immigration warrant was in possession of the officer but telegraphic warrants were requested by the Boston office. No search warrants were issued. The records of the party were found and the 20 persons, aliens, at the hall conveyed to the Immigration Station, Deer Island, Boston.

HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Holyoke one meeting hall was visited and one person found therein taken to the police station. 27 persons in all arrested, including one U.S. citizen. 20 immigration warrants were in possession of the Agent, 14 of which were served, including the U.S. citizen above mentioned, and telegraphic warrants for remainder asked by Boston office. Of the 27 arrested, 11 were booked on local charges and the remainder held on immigration warrants.

LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Lawrence one meeting place was visited but no meeting found in progress. One person found therein was taken. Fifteen persons in all were arrested here, all aliens, no U.S. citizens. Fifteen immigration warrants in possession of Agent and Immigration Inspector executed on 15 persons arrested, being served on aliens at police station by the immigrant inspector. 16 search warrants were issued by Clerk of the District Court, Lawrence, for all places searched.

LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Lowell no meeting places were visited but 9 persons, all aliens, no U.S. citizens, were arrested and booked on local charges. 8 immigration warrants of arrest were in possession of Agent. No search warrants issued for places searched, which were the homes of the aliens.

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Lynn two meeting halls were visited. 39 persons found at the Communist Hall at 120 Market street were taken to the police station. 16 persons arrested at homes in Lynn, Salem, Swampscott and Peabody, were taken to the Lynn Police station and held. Eight immigration warrants of arrest were in possession of Agents and Immigrant Inspector, four of which were executed by the Immigrant Inspector at the police station. In all 17 aliens were arrested, four on warrants, and 13 had telegraphic warrants asked by the Boston office. In all 55 persons were taken to the Lynn police station, booked as "suspicious persons", 17 aliens held, and the next day 38 taken before police court justice and discharged, as required. In reference to the "39 bakers", it may be stated information was received at the station that there was a meeting at the Communist headquarters, 120 Market street, to which place an Agent and officers went, who, after talking with them and finding their records were not in English and the meeting in a hall that was a Communist meeting place, with all the literature of such a place, suggested they all proceed to the police station,

which all agreed to do. 34 of these persons walked to the police station without escort and 5, who did not wish to walk, rode in the van to the station. The examination consumed the entire night. All were booked and discharged before the court next day, as required, with the exception of one found to be an alien Communist. In reference to Peter Frank, a U.S. citizen, arrested on immigration warrant and subsequently released on habeas petition before Judge Anderson, original investigation failed to show he was a citizen. At time of arrest he claimed to be a citizen and Agent McKean suggested he be released by Immigrant Inspector Boyle <sup>why</sup> said as immigration warrant issued he would have to hold him and it would be incumbent, under immigration act, for Frank to establish his citizenship before release. Subsequent investigation made by this office indicated that city of Cincinnati, where he claimed birth, had no records of births until six months after date on which Frank claimed born. Records of Communists were secured.

#### NORWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Norwood the meeting hall of the Lithuanian Branch of the Communist Party was visited and two persons taken into custody there. A total of ten persons, all aliens, no U.S. citizens, were arrested at Norwood. Ten immigration warrants were in possession of Agent and of these nine were executed, the other one not being executed on account of it being found the persons was a U.S. citizen and he was not arrested. For the alien for whom no warrant of arrest existed that night the Boston office requested telegraphic warrant. He was booked as a suspicious person while others were held on the immigration warrants. Each home was searched but no search warrants were issued. Several days subsequent to January 2nd two more alien Communists were arrested by the police and held until telegraphic warrants were received. Records of the Communist Party were secured.

#### SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Springfield two meeting halls were visited, a total of 60 persons being taken therefrom. A total of 67 persons were taken into custody in this city. Five U.S. citizens were taken on immigration warrants issued and two without warrants. But two of the U.S. citizens, one Louis Danzig, secretary of the Jewish Communist Local, and his brother, Morris, also a member, both naturalized, were taken to Boston and released upon presentation of papers; the other five were not taken to Boston. One woman, a U.S. citizen, taken on a warrant, was released after a short while at the police station in Springfield on proving citizenship. 38 immigration warrants were in possession of the Springfield office, of which 17 were served, telegraphic warrants being asked by Boston office for those taken without warrant. An immigration inspector served the warrants at Springfield for those taken in Springfield, Holyoke

and Chicopee Falls. Those arrested on immigration warrants were held by the police on those warrants and the others, 49, were booked as "suspicious persons". From 10 to 12 searches were made in Springfield but no search warrants issued. 15 persons taken to Boston without immigration warrants, telegraphic warrants having been asked by the Boston office.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

✓ At Worcester one hall was visited, eight persons being arrested therein, all alien, no U.S. citizens. Thirteen persons in all, all aliens, arrested at Worcester. 10 immigration warrants were in possession of the Agent and the Immigrant Inspector accompanying him, who served warrants on aliens at police station. Of the 10 immigration warrants, 8 were served, five persons being arrested without warrant but telegraphic warrants being requested by Boston office. Two women were taken into custody, one with a warrant and one without a warrant. The party records were secured. Nine searches were made on warrants issued by U.S. Commissioner Dresser.

WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Wellesley, Massachusetts, this office arrested two persons on immigration warrants, Mr. and Mrs. Colyer. At time of habeas corpus proceedings they admitted that they permitted search of their home, that proper service of warrant was made, etc.

BERLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At Berlin, New Hampshire, six immigration warrants had been issued for arrests of alien. 13 aliens were questioned there that night, but as they denied membership in the Communist Party and as no evidence could be found they were released and warrants not served.

CLAREMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At Claremont one hall of the Russian Branch was visited. 22 persons, all aliens, no citizens, were arrested at Claremont. The Communist charter was found. Of the 22 taken at Claremont but 9 were held and taken to Concord, New Hampshire jail. The Agent had 9 immigration warrants of arrest, six being served, three persons being taken without warrant but the Boston office making telegraphic request for same. No search warrants were issued here.

DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At Derry no halls were visited. 32 immigration warrants were issued for arrests of aliens and 20 aliens were arrested on these warrants and taken to the Manchester police station, where they were examined, the number there after examination being finally reduced to 10 aliens who were finally held. No U.S. citizens arrested; no arrests without warrants; no search warrants issued. Communist Party records were found. Immigrant Inspector served warrants at Manchester.

LINCOLN, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At Lincoln one hall was visited, the Russian Club, where 18 persons, all aliens, were found. 29 persons, all aliens, were taken into custody at Lincoln, were taken to the hotel and questioned, and eventually, next day, taken to Concord, New Hampshire jail. Of the 29 aliens, 18 were arrested on warrants issued and 11 without warrant, telegraphic request for warrants being made by Boston office. No search warrants issued. Communist charter and membership cards found. No U.S. citizens arrested.

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At Manchester one hall was visited, that of the Russian Communists, where 13 aliens were taken. In Manchester 54 persons, all aliens, were taken that night to the police station, where they were examined and 36, all aliens, finally held and taken to Concord, New Hampshire, jail. 48 immigration warrants of arrest had been issued for that night, of which 36 were served. No persons held without warrant of arrest. Of the 48 members of the Manchester Russian Branch (including 10 from Derry who belonged) 46 were held finally. No search warrants were issued for searches.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At Nashua the Lithuanian Communist hall, in which a meeting was in progress, was visited. Approximately 125 persons in the hall were taken to the police station and examined. 161 persons in all in Nashua were brought to the police station. Six immigration warrants were issued for that night and six were served. The Nashua police actually conducted the raid at this point and secured search warrants for each place searched. Communist charter and membership lists were secured. Finally, after examinations, 34 men and five women, all aliens, were held, six of them on warrants, telegraphic warrants being asked for remainder by Boston office. All of these held admitted membership in Communist Party.

#### NEWMARKET, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At Newmarket no meeting places were visited, arrests being made at homes. 12 persons, all aliens, no U.S. citizens, were arrested and taken to Dover, New Hampshire, where they were examined at the police station, 9 men eventually being held and taken to Boston. 10 immigration warrants had issued for that night, of which three were served. Of the 9 men held finally three were held on immigration warrants and nine without warrants, telegraphic warrants being requested by the Boston office. Communist membership list was found. No U.S. citizens were arrested at Newmarket. No search warrants were issued for searches made.

#### PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At Portsmouth no meeting places were visited. Eight persons, all aliens, were arrested here. Of the eight arrested, one was released on account of inability to identify him. Of the eight arrested, five were arrested on immigration warrants, one released as above stated, and two held without warrant, telegraphic warrants being requested by Boston office. Nine immigration warrants were in possession of Agent and Immigrant Inspector; five were served and four unexecuted. The Communist charter and membership lists found. The Immigrant Inspector served warrants at time of arrest. No search warrants were issued for searches made.

#### SEARCHES.

In every instance where practicable search warrants were secured, viz., at Worcester from the U.S. Commissioner, at Lawrence through the local police, and at Nashua, New Hampshire, through the local police. In no instance has it come to the attention of this office, nor was it developed at the recent habeas corpus hearing, that any search was made over the protest of the person involved. It was testified to at that hearing that all searches were permissible searches, similar to those at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Colyer, the principal petitioners, who testified they permitted such search.

#### ARRESTS ON LOCAL CHARGES.

There is a Massachusetts statute which permits a police officer to take into custody and detain for twenty-four hours as a "suspicious person" any person and that person can at the end of that time be discharged if no evidence is found against him. This is the procedure that was followed in these cases. They were booked as "suspicious persons" and at the end of twenty-four hours removed to the immigration station. It was also pointed out at the habeas corpus hearing by Assistant

Division Superintendent West, who was for ten years in the Immigration Service, that in years past this procedure, although on not so large a scale, was followed, e.g., that if an immigration warrant should issue for an alien and he could not be located the inspector would leave the warrant at the police station or else leave word with the police to apprehend the alien, that the police would do so, booking him as an "S.P.", and then notifying the immigration inspector who call with the warrant for the alien. It has also been the custom in years past when no immigration warrant existed for the police to follow the same procedure so as to afford the immigration authorities an opportunity to wire for a telegraphic warrant.

#### HANDCUFFING OF ALIENS.

The handcuffing of aliens was a point which was greatly stressed by the petitioners' counsel at the recent habeas corpus proceedings, as well as to the so-called chaining of aliens. It appears that of the number brought down from Fitchburg and Gardner they were handcuffed in pairs with a very light chain running through the handcuffs. This was necessary by reason of the small quota of guards with the large number of aliens. The same happened with the crowd from Worcester. These were the usual police chain handcuffs. The aliens from New Hampshire came in on two special cars without handcuffs, but crossing Boston each couple was handcuffed but no chains used. This was necessary on account of there being more than one hundred men in the party. The detail from Springfield and the western part of the state had no handcuffs placed on them until they reached Boston and crossed the city. This was late at night and passed unnoticed. The Boston arrestees were removed in closed vans and not handcuffed. From other points aliens coming to Boston were met at the railroad station, placed in auto vans, and removed to the immigration station, without handcuffs. In general it is to be noted that, even to the extent of using chains, this is the usual police method of conveying prisoners where a small guard accompanies them.

#### PHOTOGRAPHING OF PRISONERS.

At the recent habeas corpus proceedings Judge Anderson (p.1107) said the aliens were "exhibited to the photographers apparently by some prearrangement". The method of the questions coming from the Court and having no basis in fact in this respect appeared most despicable. At this point, Raymond A. Kierman (p.1111) volunteered to and did go on the witness stand and testify that as a reporter for the "Boston Traveler" he had charge of the photographing at the wharf and that this office had nothing to do with it, nor was any suggestion made to him



by any government officer relative to photographing the aliens (pp.1115, 1116) Later Judge Anderson questioned him relative to being at the Department of Justice office and the Immigration Station at six o'clock in the morning, questioning that he as a reporter went on duty at that early hour.

#### TELEGRAPHIC WARRANTS OF ARREST.

As soon as this office ascertained the names of those for whom warrants of arrest had not issued and who were in custody or about to be taken into custody telegraphic warrants were immediately requested of the Bureau at Washington and a copy of our telegram sent to the local Commissioner of Immigration so that he might also wire. He was also furnished with the necessary affidavit in each case. However, the Immigration Bureau at Washington did not respond as quickly as desired and this office received telegraphic advices to the effect that it was caused by confusion there. At the Boston end, after this office checked for the local Immigration service all warrants of arrest for those arrested and in custody it was found that there were about eighty persons for whom the local Immigration Service had failed to wire for warrants, although copies of our telegrams had been furnished them. This was an error chargeable entirely to them.

#### VIOLENCE TOWARDS COMMUNISTS.

It was testified to by Division Superintendent Kelleher at the habeas corpus hearing that no violence had been done any person during the raids of January 2nd in this district, and Mr. Frankfurter, counsel for petitioners, agreed that there was no violence from either side. This office desires to point out that despite the large number of persons taken into custody and the number of searches made and places visited not one complaint of violence has been made by any person on that night, nor was it even intimated at the recent hearing. At the first protest meeting after the January raids, which was held by the Communists and sympathizers in Boston, February 23d, they openly stated that the Department of Justice men always acted the part of gentlemen and treated them with every consideration. At the habeas corpus hearing Frank Mack, a Communist leader, admitted the same and has since openly said that the Department of Justice agents accorded every consideration to everyone.

#### GUN DISPLAY DURING RAIDS.

In two instances during the habeas corpus proceedings allegations were made that during the raids revolvers were drawn, once by one citizen from the Communist State headquarters at Boston and once by a person found at 120 Market street, Lynn.

Agent McKean testified that there was no gun display at Lynn, he being in charge of that district, while Agent Tevlin who visited 120 Market street had no gun on his person. At the Communist State Headquarters, 885 Washington street, Boston, Agent Valkenburgh testified no guns were drawn and Deputy U.S. Marshal Bradley, who accompanied him there, was ready to testify to the same and to testify that he had no gun on his person. It was during the testimony of Agent Valkenburgh on this point that he was questioned by Judge Anderson relative to taking of seven citizens from that place, in which instance the Agent pointed out it was not until the next morning that their citizenship was established. He was questioned by the Court as follows (p.1120)

"Q. What were your instructions?

A. To cover Communist Headquarters and go out and serve the warrants on certain persons that I had in my pocket.

Q. And you took seven citizens and put them in cells and kept them over night, as you say now?

A. I found out later that they were citizens.

Q. Is that your notion of liberty under the law?

A. I had no other way of finding out they were citizens. They didn't tell me as such until the next morning.

Mr. GOLDBERG. I suggest, if your Honor please, that it was this agent's business to obey his instructions, or resign.

The COURT. Well, that may be true, but it is the business of any American citizen, who knows anything about Americanism, to resign if given such instructions. That is all."

In connection with above observation of Judge Anderson as to Americanism, it might be further observed that the above Agent was during the Spanish-American war a captain in the volunteer forces of the United States.

#### EXONERATION OF BOSTON OFFICE IN OPEN COURT.

It is worth while noting that Judge Anderson (p.879) exonerated the Agents of the Boston Division from any participation in so-called "spotter evidence" - by creating the inference as he did beforehand and later withdrawing therefrom - in the following words: "I did not suspect in what I said before adjournment that the local Bureau of Investigation had anything whatever to do with the provision in the document or was in any way involved in the producing of fake documents or dealing in any other fake business which might be the natural, and assuredly in the long run, the inevitable result, of the under-cover in-

formant business. I had exonerated in my mind, until further evidence came in at any rate, the local Bureau from any knowledge of it." The above turned upon the attempted introduction of a Communist Party pamphlet objected to, first, by the Court and then by the petitioners' counsel, which led to the Court's widely published observation that the Government owns and operates at least a part of the Communist Party. The petitioners' counsel, Attorney Katzeff and Attorney Brooks, during their arguments to the court, in summing up, stated they absolved the local Agents of the Department of Justice from any particular criticism but stressed particularly the instructions to the Agents and the policy of the Department in the raids.

#### UNDER-COVER INFORMANTS.

Throughout the trial the Court placed particular emphasis and criticism upon the policy of the Department in the use of under-cover informants and tried in every manner to liken their operations to so-called "spotter evidence" or that produced by private detectives employed to foment trouble in factories. Despite every logical explanation of this policy no opportunity was lost by Judge Anderson to condemn it. The record is available upon this point. It may be noted, however, there were no meetings stimulated within this Division - a fact which was thoroughly established by testimony.

#### BOSTON DIVISION ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN RAIDS.

To turn from the above, it is worthy of mention that every assistance in the way of co-operation was given by this Division to the Immigration Service of the Department of Labor in this district. Upon the conveyance to Boston of all the alien members of the proscribed parties they were taken to the temporary immigration station at Deer Island. At Deer Island this office immediately secured an index system, by names, by cell numbers, and by cities and towns, of all persons in custody. This office checked up and turned over to the Immigration Service all the warrants of arrest served, placing cell numbers on same, and also gave to that service copies of telegrams sent by this office to the Bureau recommending that request be made for telegraphic warrants in cases of aliens arrested without warrant. This office also prepared a questionnaire, virtually a preliminary immigration examination, which was used in each case of an alien arrested, and this was also turned over to the Immigration Service. Fifteen typewriting machines were secured, together with tables and chairs, and sent to Deer Island. Fourteen stenographers, capable of taking hearings, were by this office mustered after an entire search of the city and were sent to Deer Island. Seven interpreters were also provided. This office assumed censorship of the mail to and from Deer Island. It also provided an agent to interrogate visitors and issue passes for Deer Island. Two lines of telephones were

connected and instruments installed, one at the administration building and one with the prison, this being done in a few hours. The evidence found was brought to the Bureau office, assorted by Agents and translators and placed in envelopes marked on the outside for the inspectors. The Agents were also present and the hearings and presented the evidence secured.

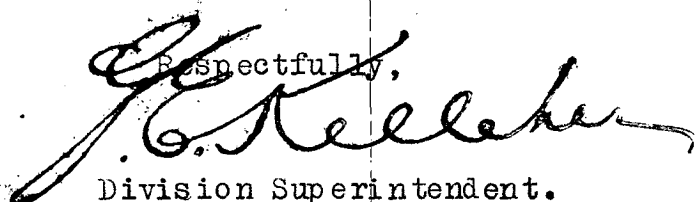
The hour set for the raids was 9.00 p.m. (Eastern time) January 2d, 1920. The following day, Saturday, January 3rd, at most places the examinations continued. On Sunday, January 4th, arrangements were made for special cars and special trains to carry the arrested persons from points in New Hampshire and from Western Massachusetts, picking up parties along the route, and on Sunday evening, January 4th, approximately 450 alien Communists were safely in custody at Deer Island, Boston, this office not losing an alien, not an accident of any kind happening, not an act of violence, and, in fact, not a slip up of any sort.

The above references to the accomplishments of the office in the raids is not to be inferred as any criticism of the local Immigration Service, for the greatest of harmony has and does exist between the two offices, but is merely intended to afford the Bureau a view of the large undertaking imposed upon this office in such a small space of time and to assure the Bureau that, in accordance with its instructions to lend every assistance to the Immigration Service, this office in every instance abided by the instructions to the slightest detail.

#### JUDGE ANDERSON'S COMMENTS ON "HYSTERIA".

During the proceedings on petitions for habeas corpus Judge Anderson frequently termed the Department's attitude and policy as one based upon hysteria, which possibly led to the same intimation or reference in arguments of counsel for the petitioners. This attitude of the Court was most directly in line with and followed most closely his speech before the Harvard Liberal Club in Boston on the evening of January 12, 1920, subsequent to the so-called raids. It is rather an incongruous situation, however, that he should dwell upon this viewpoint when it is known that he instructed the office of the U. S. Marshal to use extra precautions and exercise extraordinary vigilance and protective measures during the habeas corpus proceedings.

Respectfully,

  
Division Superintendent.

ADVERSE REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

29264  
TEB-EMR

August 21, 1920.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HOOVER

I am attaching hereto a clipping from the Washington Herald of August 18th regarding the reorganization of the Bureau of Immigration which has been started by Mr. Post. You will note in this clipping that one of the causes of the disorganization of the Bureau of Immigration complained of is that there has been too great an access to the Bureau during working hours by unauthorized persons. I wonder if he means us.

Respectfully,

*RAB*

# PROBE STARTED IN IMMIGRATION

*Aug 18 Herald*  
**Reorganization of Bureau  
May Follow Intensive  
Investigation.**

Although emphatic denial was made in the Department of Labor yesterday concerning friction between immigration officials, it is understood that there has been much shifting of authority and that an intensive investigation is being conducted.

Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration; H. B. Collins, assistant solicitor of the Department of Labor, and Hugh Reid, private secretary to Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, have been appointed as an advisory committee to recommend details of readjustment in the administration of the Bureau of Immigration.

## **Lay Hitches to Mail Service.**

It has been claimed that one of the chief causes of trouble in the Bureau of Immigration has been due to the delay of mail communications. Due to the fact that mail is not handled expeditiously, there have been many hitches between the bureau here and ports of immigration.

Another cause of disorganization has been the freedom of access to the bureau during working hours by unauthorized persons.

These two causes have developed inefficiency in the bureau. According to Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who has been at the head of the department during William B. Willcox's absence. He says there also has been insufficiency of funds and over-

## **Probe to Be Speeded.**

The committee that has been appointed will have the utmost freedom in conducting their investigation with haste the only stipulation.

Information that the probing committee uncovers or suggestions for amendments will be made immediately upon discovery to Louis F. Post, R. B. Mahaney, solicitor of the Department of Labor, and by Caminetti, the commissioner-general of immigration.

**less Pilots**

62956

TFB-HMR

August 21, 1980.

**MEMORANDUM TO MR. HOOVER**

I am attaching hereto a clipping from the Washington Herald of August 18th regarding the reorganization of the Bureau of Immigration which has been started by Mr. Post. You will note in this clipping that one of the causes of the disorganization of the Bureau of Immigration complained of is that there has been too great an access to the Bureau during working hours by unauthorized persons. I wonder if he means me.

Respectfully,

Telegram Five Stop Washington 5/28/20.

Page 1.

REPORT MADE BY:

HARRY D. GUNDEL

PLACE WHERE MADE:

NEW ORLEANS LA.

DATE MADE:

5/31/20

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

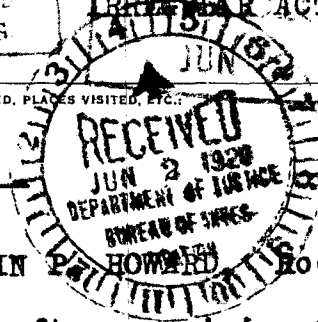
5/29/20.

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

LOUIS F. POST,  
Assistant Secretary of Labor.NOTED  
W.W.G.

PREPARED ACTIONS.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

Interviewed former LT. ALVIN Room 208  
Hibernia Bank Building, who stated after examining a list of  
titles of cases which had been forwarded to the Military  
Intelligence Office at Washington, that he did not remember  
the report in which above subject was mentioned. He stated,  
however, that it might be possible that an investigation con-  
ducted by him under the title of "LABOR CONDITIONS AT NEW  
ORLEANS" might have contained reference to LOUIS F. POST  
and that the title was number 472. He said that if the re-  
port above mentioned did not contain the information desire-  
ed, it might be possible that the title of the case in which  
Post was referred to was "DAUPHINE STREET DOCK, ARMY SUPPLY  
BASE". He could not remember any other titles of cases in  
which Post might have been investigated and only had a vague  
idea as to this investigation.

MR. HOWARD further stated that in his office was  
kept a card index with cross references to titles and that  
all of these cards had been sent to the Military Intelligence  
Office at Washington. He was of the opinion that this index  
would contain the name of LOUIS F. POST and would show a  
reference to the title of the report in which his (Post's)  
name was mentioned. This information was wired to Washington.

Investigation concluded.

\*\*\*\*\*



207204

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

JEH-GPO

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

33950

October 8, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEWART.

My attention has just been called to the result of the action of the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. Post, in transferring certain aliens from Ellis Island to Deer Island. It has resulted in the obtaining of writs of habeas corpus for the release of these aliens by their attorneys. These hearings will of course no doubt come up before Judge Anderson, upon whose views we are well informed. At the present time Mr. O'Keefe is working on the previous Anderson decisions and preparing the case for appeal.

The thought has occurred to me that it might be highly desirable in view of the unfortunate manner in which the previous cases were handled by the United States Attorney's office in Boston to instruct Mr. O'Keefe to proceed to Boston to handle these new proceedings, in order that the record might be in a workable shape to take to an appellate court, if it is so desired.

I would appreciate your advising me as to your views upon this matter, as there has been a change in the United States Attorney's office since the last case and I thought that you might know whether or not it would be necessary now to have Mr. O'Keefe go to Boston. I feel that it would be most disastrous to have Assistant United States Attorney Goldberg, if he is still in the United States Attorney's office, handle these cases, in view of the manner in which he handled the previous ones.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

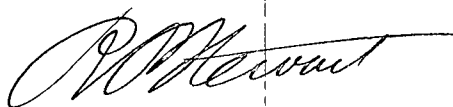
RPS-BGL

October 8, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

I agree with the conclusion in your memorandum addressed to me, and especially so in view of the fact that Mr. O'Keefe is assigned to cases of this character. It is equally important to him that he have charge, so far as his time will permit, of the preliminary stages of the case so that the record will be clear and definitely present the issues which he desires to raise.

Respectfully,



Assistant Attorney General.

*Mr. O'Keefe so  
advised.  
JCH 10/9/20*

F. D. W.

T-2  
NRSeptember 11, 1920.  
(8-28-20)

## MEMORANDUM TO MR. HOOVER

In compliance with your instructions of yesterday the following data is prepared upon the telegram received from the field offices in response to your telegram of August 17th, with reference to the statement made by Assistant Secretary of Labor Post that representatives of the Department of Justice have been accorded the opportunity of attending deportation hearings and permitted to examine the aliens at such hearings; also that notice of all deportation hearings are given to Dept. of Justice representatives; that cases in which evidence is not sufficient have been sent back to Dept. of Justice representatives for the presentation by them of further evidence.

(1)  
Notification of date of and investigation to attend hearings given D. of J. Rep. by Imm. authorities.

(2)  
Advised of privilege of cross-examining alien at hearings.

(3)  
Asked by local inspectors to present any additional evidence before cases were sent to D. of J.

(4)  
Cases returned for D. of J. before presentation of additional evidence before D. of J. was cancelled.

Baltimore--- No

No

No (1, 2, 3, 4) in No  
all cases before concluding hearing requested in writing whether D. of J. had additional evidence to be rendered and was accordingly advised in writing.

John Hoover  
 D. of J. accepted  
 opportunity to attend  
 deportation hearings

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Buffalo----	Yes		No	No
Chicago----	Yes	No	Approx. 5% of cases returned for further evidence.	
Cleveland--	No		Yes (L.I.'s also. No leave practice of informing D. of J. when evidence was identified and given opportunity to submit additional evidence.)	
Denver-----	Yes	No	Yes	No
Des Moines--	No	No	No	No
Grand Rapids	Yes (All hearings held in D. of J. office in Gr. Rapids)			No
Hartford----	Yes	No		
Indianapolis	No (Attended only as witnesses)	No	No	No
Jacksonville	Indi. Insp. at Jack. stated no necessity for D. of J. Reps to attend hearing as supplementary evidence all submitted to Wash. for decision.	No	No	No

None Hever  
D. of J. asked  
opportunity to attend  
deportation hearings.

63962

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kansas City----	Yes	No	Yes in 2 or 3 cases,	No
Los Angeles-----	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 case returned for further evidence
Louisville, Ky.--	Yes	No	No	No
Minneapolis-----	Yes	Yes	Yes	
New York City---	No but permission to be present was not denied in any case.	No	Yes (Further evidence was called for in several cases)	
Omaha, Neb.,-----	No		Yes	No
Phila.,-----	Yes	No (Prelim. Yes hearings during Jan. raids conduct- ed at D. of J. office by immi- grators with assistance of D. of J. agents)	Yes	
Portland, Me.,--	No hearings held in this District.			
Portland, Ore.,--	No	No	No	No
Pittsburgh-----	Yes	No	Yes	
Providence-----	Yes		Yes	
San Francisco--	No		No	No
Scranton, Pa.,--	No	No	No	No
Spokane, Wash.,--	No	No	Yes	No
Springfield, Mass.		Yes		

and Hoover &  
D. of J. never had  
opportunity to attend  
deportation hearings.

33967

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
St. Louis, Mo.	Yes	No		Advised of lack of evidence in only 3 cases of 80 consul- lations.
St. Paul			Yes in 2 cases.	
Syracuse	Yes	No	No	No
Toledo				
Trouton	Yes in 2 cases. This was for purpose of iden- tifying evidence.	No		

Agent Starr of the Toledo, Ohio office reports that he has know-  
ledge of only one deportation hearing while in that District, which  
hearing he was invited to attend. This was a case in which a re-hearing  
was being given. Agent Starr also states that he was unable to under-  
stand in your telegram question about being given the privilege of  
cross-examining alien.

Agent Norton of the Cleveland, Ohio office states that the cause  
of the great amount of work in the Bureau office in that city, in con-  
nection with the apprehension and examination of aliens no request  
was made by him on the local immigration inspectors for representatives  
of the D. of J. to be present and cross-examine aliens at the hearing.

No replies have, as yet, been received to your telegram from the  
Boston, Mass., and Detroit, Michigan offices.

I am informed that the Newark office sent a communication to Mr.  
Stone here stating that they did not understand telegram received at  
that office.

Respectfully,

*Louis I Post*

209264

64

Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.

398

Butte, Montana,  
October 5th, 1920.

Mr. J. E. Hoover,  
Special Assistant to the Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received your letter of September 18th which was addressed to Salt Lake City and forwarded from there to me. With this letter you sent me a copy of the Attorney General's statement before the Rules Committee, House of Representatives, a copy of the correspondence had between your department and the Assistant Secretary of Labor with respect to the preliminary hearing in the case of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, and a copy of your letter to Mr. Taylor of the American Legion under date of September 4th, 1920. I have read this correspondence carefully and am herewith returning it to you, although you did not request it as it may be part of your office records, which you desire to retain. I had already read the printed pamphlets which you sent me.

As previously written you, I did not take advantage of the leave granted by the department and attend the American Legion Convention for the reason that I did not feel that I could properly be away from my duties here for that length of time. Had I known that I would not have yet received authority from the Attorney General to proceed in any matter here, I would have gone.

I arranged that my alternate to the National Committee meeting was somewhat familiar with the situation respecting the Assistant Secretary of Labor and though I have not heard from an authentic source what the committee did in this matter, I read a press report to the effect that the convention as a whole passed a resolution condemning the conduct of Mr. Post and demanding his resignation.

I talked yesterday with a delegate who had returned from the convention and he was not aware that any such action had been taken. You probably have been definitely informed as to what was done.

Very truly yours,

*Baldwin Robertson*

(BALDWIN ROBERTSON)  
Special Assistant to  
the Attorney General

September 4, 1929.

John Thomas Taylor, Esq.,  
534 Woodward Bldg.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Upon my return to the city Mr. Grimes, my assistant, advised me of the fact that you had called during my absence relative to certain information dealing with the procedure in immigration cases.

I understand that there were two points which you desired to verify: first, the statement of Mr. Post to the effect that the Department of Justice had been accorded the privilege of participating in the immigration hearings; second, that Mr. Post denied that the Department of Justice had been refused the opportunity to cross-examine LUDWIG C. A. K. MARTENS.

Upon the recent visit of the representatives of the American Legion, I informed them that I would be very glad to telegraph the various field offices of the Bureau of Investigation of this department to ascertain whether or not they had been accorded the privilege of participating in immigration hearings. I am in receipt of reports from all of the offices and find that there was no uniform rule adopted by the immigration author-



ities. I have been informed that in no case did representatives of the Department of Justice cross-examine the aliens at the immigration hearings, but that in some instances through the courtesy of the immigration inspectors they were permitted to be present; however, in other cases, they were not advised of the hearings and for that reason were not in attendance at the examination. You will therefore note that there was apparently no mandatory rule issued by the Department of Labor instructing their field officers to advise the Department of Justice of the dates of such hearings, in order that representatives of the Department of Justice might be present.

When the first cases from the field offices of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor were received in Washington and action of cancellation was taken upon the same by the Department of Labor, I requested at that time that in cases where the Department of Labor contemplated issuing the order of cancellation that before the order was effected that the Department of Justice be advised in advance in order that this Department might furnish additional evidence if the same was in its possession or could be obtained. I was advised by the Commissioner-General of Immigration that Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. Post, had stated that full opportunity would be given to the Department of Justice to be heard in particular cases before a departmental decision, upon application by the Department of Justice to the

Department of Labor; however, it was impossible for this department to make application in each of the 2,000 old cases where cancellation was contemplated without being advised in advance of the contemplated action. As a matter of procedure the Department of Labor never advised the Department of Justice of contemplated cancellation, but on the other hand advised the Department of Justice of cancellation after the warrant had been cancelled and not before.

In regard to the second statement by Mr. Post relative to the right of the Department of Justice to directly cross-examine Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, I have to state that at the first session of the examination of Martens Mr. Post specifically instructed the inspector in charge of the hearing that representatives of the Department of Justice could be present, but that any questions which they might desire to ask should be asked through the inspector and not directly. Subsequently, a communication was directed to Mr. Post from this department requesting in writing the privilege of examining Martens directly and not through the medium of the inspector. Mr. Post in reply stated that the law required that the immigration hearing be conducted by the inspector and that therefore the inspector must be the officer who would conduct the hearing. For your information I am inclosing herewith copies

of the correspondence between this department and the Department of Labor which will enable you to determine the correctness of Mr. Post's statement to representatives of the American Legion. As a matter of fact the Department of Justice representatives at the hearings in the case of Martens have never participated directly in the examination of Martens but have submitted their questions to the immigration inspector in accordance with the rulings of the Assistant Secretary of Labor.

I trust that the above information will meet the request made by you and if there is any further information along this line or incident to this matter which you may desire I, of course, assume that you will communicate with me regarding the same.

Very truly yours,

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

CJS-jwd.

*Photographs of  
Dickers*

20. 00-1398

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, October 19, 1920.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.

Attention: G.F.R.

Dear Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter dated October 14th, initialed GFR, concerning a list of dangerous Reds now in Europe, who are desirous of proceeding to this country, you are hereby advised that the photographs of these individuals have been forwarded to the Immigration authorities at Ellis Island, with a request that they make a careful search of every incoming vessel to ascertain whether any of them are listed thereon.

Will you kindly forward this office a second set of the photographs hereinbefore mentioned?

Very truly yours,

*T. M. Reddy*

T. M. REDDY

ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

*sent New York  
10/20/20  
G.F.R.*

*MSR*

*≡*

L. I Post 209264

REPORT MADE BY: <b>Thos. R. L. Carter</b>	PLACE WHERE MADE: <b>Jacksonville, Fla</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>8/18/20</b>
		PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>8/17/20</b>

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

**STATEMENTS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR POST.**NOTED  
T.F.B.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC:

**At Jacksonville, Fla.**

The following telegram was received in

~~###~~ code over the telephone at Agent's residence about 9 P M  
August 17th.

Statement by Assistant Secretary of Labor charges that Dept representatives are accorded opportunity attending deportation hearings of aliens notice of all deportation hearings given such representatives stop that cases in which evidence insufficient he returned to them for further evidence stop Wire whether any of the above statements correct and to what extent Stop Five

Neale Acting.

To this I sent the following wire over telephone in code:

Five stop telegram received Statement Assistant Secretary Post Inspector in Charge Immigration Department Jacksonville stated no necessity to attend hearings as documentary evidence all submitted Washington for decision stop Further stated later had recommended deportation in all cases submitted Jacksonville Bureau Office except two stop Positively no cases returned in which evidence was considered insufficient stop No opportunity given for submitting additional evidence.

Carter

Commenting on above I might add that Inspector in Charge Thos Kirk stated to me that it was his understanding that all evidence necessary to be submitted was such that would show membership in either of the two outlawed organizations, COMMUNIST and COMMUNIST LABOR. We showed MEMBERSHIP and also active participation in COMMUNIST LABOR party and received no word that evidence was insufficient.

Five. May 14th.

RES-K

209264

REPORT MADE BY:

PLACE WHERE MADE:

DATE WHEN MADE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

Report by Kelly

St. Paul, Minn.

May 17

May 15

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE, CHARGE OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

*Louis F. Post file*

MINNEAPOLIS LABOR REVIEW.

NOTED  
W.W.G.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

At Minneapolis:

A wire was received from the Department requesting that three copies of the Minneapolis Labor Review for May 16th, 1919, be secured and forwarded to Washington special delivery attention five.

Agent called at the headquarters of the Minneapolis Labor Review in the Star Building, which is the Labor Temple in Minneapolis, and was advised by MR. R. D. KRAMER, and MR. WM. McKILLIPS, who are editor and business agent respectively, that they had no files running back for a year, having lost a great many of them in their recent move from 225 5th St. to their new headquarters. They said they might possibly be able to procure a couple of copies of this issue by advertising among their subscribers and finding someone who had kept a file of the Labor Review that far back.

Agent also called on MR. KELLY, who is superintendent of the Second Class matter at the Minneapolis Post Office where a file of this paper had been kept up to some months ago but which had recently been placed for destruction in the basement of the Post Office. MR. KELLY informed <sup>Agent</sup> ~~me~~ that he might possibly be able to dig up a copy of this date but said it might take some time. In case he is successful, Agent will send the copy immediately.

Case closed.

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

67 kxkd 1137am 319 lex govt

cs Boston Mass Aug 19, 1920

Neale

Washn DC

*Louis I Post*

209267  
AUG 20 1920

NOTED

T.F.B.

T.F.B.

63972

Replying to your telegram seventeenth re statement asst secretary labor post stop Owing to close cooperation this commoner with local Commissioner of Immigration and without instructions previously issued by asst secretary office agent were present during hearings aliens radicals before immigration inspectors at preliminary hearings at Deer Island stop In some cases alien may have been heard without hearing agent this office present account agent conducting several cases one time or similar reason but ordinarily agent was present stop At rehearings of aliens agents present preliminary hearings were present rehearings or represented by other from this office stop General practice was for agent this office to present to immigration inspector all evidence in case at time of hearings, to be sworn as witness and testify where required by immigration inspector and cross examined by alien Attorney if desired stop In some very few cases agents did ask some questions but this occurred in very few and exceptional instances in more than four hundred heard stop Local immigration office states it has recollection only two or three cases in which reopening for further evidence directed by asst secretary stop Commissioner of Immigration detailed immigration inspectors Lyons and Archibald proceed Boston and they reviewed cases here and which they directed opening be had and further evidence introduced such as testimony Special Agents before case went up to assistant secretary and these numbered about eighty in which they made certain suggestions before close but outside this have no record cases returned for further evidence in which evidence insufficient stop desire invite attention bureau fact that as for years past Commissioner of Immigration prepared memorandum in each warrant case containing recommendation to land or deport which went up to office Secretary of Labor on which he made decision stop Same procedure followed in cases alien radicals stop This procedure changed recently excluding that so that now Commissioner of Immigration send up such cases without comment stop Further desire advise bureau thirty cases deportation ordered stays pending decision on motion to reopen stop

Hanrehan  
Acting

Department of Justice

209264

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

14 W.O.

60 Collect G.R.

Noted  
F.D.W.

FILE  
G.F.R.

63073

5

Detroit, Mich June 15, 1920.

Burke,

*Louis J. Post*

Washington, D. C.

Five stop to personal representative Assistant Secretary  
Labor we unable as yet to ascertain his name stop is described as  
five feet ten inches medium weight brown hair <sup>eyes</sup> and short cropped  
mustache stop arrived June seventh departed evening June ninth it  
appears visit resulted in sixteen cancellations warrants and  
thirteen paroles of aliens

Barkey

1:35 pm



June, 18, 1917.

Wm. D. Haywood.  
Chicago Ill.,

Dear Fellow Worker:-

The other day while we were in Chicago, I promised the editor of the Russian paper that I would write him a short article on Porto Rico for a publication that he was getting out. He said that it must be brief, and I have made it as brief as possible. He impressed me that it must be finished very soon, and so I have not given it the time I would have liked to, but hope that it will be of use to him. As I have forgotten the boy's name, will you please see that he gets it?

Frank Walsh is in town trying to do something for the Mooneys. He says that things look very black for them in Frisco, as the Commercial Clubs have their second wind, and are very bold about the case. He has Mac trying to do what he can. At a later date I will have some details for you regarding some of the men approached. Johnson of Calif., the big stiff that refused to pardon Ford and Shur, said that he would have nothing to do with introducing a resolution (or which I will tell you at a later date,) for the reason that he did not believe in aiding dynamiters of women and children. Mac said, "do you mean do you think Tom Mooney guilty?" And he would not say, but he laughed a nasty laugh.

Yours in haste.

*Wm. D. Haywood*

Chicago, Ill.

June 23rd, 1917

Nina Lane Mc Bride,  
205 D. Street, N. E.,  
Washington, D. C.

Fellow Worker:

Yours of the 18th, with manuscript for the Russian paper enclosed, is received. I have turned it over to V. Losieff, editor, and he was very glad indeed to get it.

See that Frank Walsh is there, trying to do something in behalf of the Mooney's. Reports from San Francisco are discouraging, to say the least; we must do what we can for them, and hope for the best.

With best wishes, I am

Yours for Industrial Freedom.

General Secretary-Treasurer.

WDH-HLS.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. D. Haywood  
Chicago -

MAY 17

Dear Bill -

Recd your letter of Feb 21 Re-  
Sam Scarlett lecture. Pardon delay in  
making reply. Have been so damn busy -

Assure you I will do all I can  
to make the meeting a success

Did you receive set of Industrial Rel  
Testimony. They are very scarce but if  
you have not rec'd a set and will advise  
me I will try and secure one for you  
Hops at Chicago -

Kind regards

Pat  
Wm. D. Haywood

4.9  
Essex Bldg.,  
Sec'y. Ind. Lib. Lane,  
Washington, D. C.

Follow Worker:

Yours of the 12th inst. received.

Sam Scarlett is now enroute, making  
dates along the road and will reach you in due time.  
I am sure that you will like him and his speech well.

No, I have not yet received a copy of  
the Industrial Relations Commission report. Had ex-  
pected that one would be mailed to me as a witness.  
Will be very much pleased if you could get a report  
for the Office.

With best wishes, I am

Yours for Industrial Freedom.

General Secretary-Treasurer.

WDH-ULS.

United States Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

Already made the arrangements  
for the meeting before writing  
me, and was asking my  
assistance. I expected to act  
as chairman for Scarlett.  
He is a result of the  
Balled up affair, no meet-  
ing was held. Scarlett  
came to our house and  
I want to say that we  
thoroughly enjoyed him —  
Now Bess is next

United States Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

Now you know a man  
for. Now and writing  
to me know whether I am  
to be personally responsible  
for the meeting and I  
will make an effort to  
do it. My hope is that  
the meeting will be a  
success.

I send you set of  
I R. Manning. Did you get  
it - Kind regards  
J. P. M. 7

United States Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

Mar 15-17

Dear Bill -

I did not understand that nobody in town knew anything of the proposed Scott's meeting except myself.

I have been working day & night at the Capitol for the past 3 weeks and have had little time for any thing else. I rec'd the Card Mar 13<sup>th</sup> about 4 PM.

I supposed that you had

Isaac Mc Bride,  
Secretary to Sen. Harry Lane,  
Washington, D. C.

Fellow Workers:

Yours of the 15th inst. is at hand.

I am glad that you enjoyed an evening  
with Sam Scarlett, even tho the affairs were builded  
up and the meeting had to be called off.

Eleven volumes, the entire report of  
the Industrial Relations Committee, is received.  
Many thanks for your kindly consideration.

With best wishes to yourself and wife,

I am

Yours sincerely,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

WDH-HLS.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

February 21, 1917.

Isaac Le Bide,  
Sec'y. to Senator Lane,  
Washington, D. C.

Fellow Worker:

Arrangements are under way for an extended lecture trip for Sam Scarlett, who was recently released from the St. Louis County jail after six months' imprisonment on account of the part he took in the Osage Range Iron Miners Strike. Tuesday March 13th is the date assigned to Washington for his lecture. Fellow Worker Scarlett is a splendid speaker and should, at this time, be a good drawing card. He tells a remarkable story of the miners strike, is well acquainted with the facts of the Everett Massacre, and is a fine advocate of Industrial Unionism.

Scarlett is a first-class machinist. He was also a member and played left halfback, on the Galt, Ontario, Canada, World's Champion Football Team. Will send you some window cards for advertising but get your pluggers out immediately--chalk up the sidewalks--make your advertising as big as possible. All Football Sporting Editors know Sam Scarlett. You may be able to get stories in the press through this medium.

There will be no charge for Fellow Worker Scarlett's lecture. All money will go to the Everett Defense, and whatever funds are raised should be sent to Headquarters. As the dates for the different places have been fixed, no changes can be made.

With best wishes, I am

Yours for Industrial Freedom.

WDE-NL.

General Secretary-Treasurer.

MAX EASTMAN, EDITOR

LOYD DELL, MANAGING EDITOR

MERRILL ROGERS, BUSINESS MANAGER

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THE MASSES PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK

34 UNION SQUARE EAST  
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

We would have someone constantly on tap for anything we want done in Washington. Moreover, the special access to information which he has would enable him to keep us informed on innumerable important points.

Developments in the general situation are coming so rapidly and the need of quick action on so many things is so imperative that the small amount of money necessary ought not to deter us.

I can give you my personal word that MacBride is a man who is always and effectively on the job. He would attend to anything in Washington you wanted attended to and give you any special information which you wanted to get.

Will you let me hear from you whether you would care to go in for this. The time is short and I should like an immediate answer. I feel certain that he can serve you.

Sincerely,

THE MASSES PUBLISHING COMPANY

*Merrill Rogers*

Business Manager

MR/RDS

# The MASSES

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W. J. L. BULLOCK

THE MASSES PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK

August 21, 1917

34 UNION SQUARE, EAST  
PHONE STUYVESANT 8934

Dear Mr. Haywood:

I am writing to you for cooperation on a plan that I am working out.

The recent wholesale suppression of the radical press has made apparent the necessity of having someone in Washington as legislative representative to look out for the interests of the press. Matters have come up in connection with your publication as they have with ours on which the value of a man on the spot was obvious. Time and the cost of the trip may have prevented you from going to Washington yourself.

Isaac MacBride has been serving as legislative representative for the People's Council, and he is uncertain whether he is going to remain with them after Sept. 1st. In our recent troubles and before, it was MacBride to whom we turned, and who always got for us any information or put across what we wanted put across.

I regard MacBride as one of the keenest lobbyists in Washington. As secretary to the late Senator Lane of Oregon he had inside track at the Capitol. He knows the senators personally and intimately and he has an astounding knack of getting what he wants. I should regard it as nothing short of disaster if MacBride were forced to leave Washington, for he is the liveliest wire working in our interests down there.

My plan is to get a number of publications and organizations to chip in (say) twenty dollars a month to keep him on the job. In that way

FROM I. W. W.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Werrill Rogers  
New York, N.Y.

August 17th, 1917

FROM I. W. M.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Bellevue, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Yours of recent date asking for our co-operation on a plan that you are working out, to preserve our rights of Free speech and Free Press, received and noted with interest and care.

In reply, I will say that we see the necessity for such action and we are willing to do our share towards maintaining Mr. Mc Bride in Washington to look after the interests of the Radical press, which is in danger of total suppression by Governmental authority.

I will further say, that I am acquainted with Mr. Mc Bride and believe you have in him, a man well qualified to guard our interests along the lines you have mentioned.

We therefore take pleasure in enclosing our check for \$20.00 to help maintain him in the field, that he may continue his good work.

The Postal authorities are closing down on our press rather rapidly now, the latest I.W.M. paper to be denied the mailing privileges is our Spanish paper "El Rebelde" the others that have been denied their mailing privileges are the Hungarian paper "Industrial Worker", Bulgarian paper "The Workers Thought" and the Italian paper "Il Proletario" we expect that these suppressions are only preliminary to the suspension of our papers in English the "Industrial Worker" and "Solidarity". As you can see by the above, we are vitally concerned in protecting the right of a Free Press.

Trusting that we shall be enabled thru co-operation to protect our rights, I remain, with best wishes.

Yours for Industrial Freedom.

Sec'y Treas. I.W.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 21st, 1930.

Mr. J. E. Hoover,  
Special Ass't to the Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Upon my return here from Kansas City telegram of the Chief requesting data relative Louis F. Post, was turned over to me for attention.

In this connection would advise that all correspondence taken in raids of 1917 was indexed and briefed primarily with the view of being used in the case of E. D. Haywood, et al., consequently no particular attention was paid at that time to processing correspondence dealing with others than defendants. I remember some correspondence in which Post was a factor. My impression was that in some instances he was the writer. Having given no particular thought at that time to Post it is probable that I am in error and instead of being the writer or receiver he was mentioned or referred to in the correspondence. Nevertheless I am having an extended search for letter signed Post and referred to him. It is also probable that same was removed from the files during my absence by some one of the various attorneys who have been connected with the Haywood case during the past two years.

I am giving you correspondence pertaining to the execution of Harry Campbell, one of the Chicago defendants. In this you will readily see Post was accessible to the I.W.W. I have placed same in Chronological order. Typewritten copies of letters in evidence in the Haywood case and the original letters to be removed.

There is also a letter signed by Post to Wm. McDonnell, member of I.W.W. of A. local. McDonnell is also an I.W.W. The strike referred to was conducted by the I.W.W.

Herewith folders of correspondence between Geo. P. Nathan & Isaac McBride with W. D. Haywood which will disclose the method of operating in Washington.

Trusting this material will be of some assistance to

Very truly yours,

*Thomas J. Hoover*

C O P Y

Written on Stationery of the "MASSES"

Washington D. C.

August 10th, 1916.

Dear Fellow Worker Haywood:

Enclosed you will find the story that Geo.

P. West wrote about my case.

If you can, use it in our press.

We are trying to prepare another one for the New York press with a picture that Maurice Becker painted the other day.

The atmosphere is getting brighter, and I think we can SCARE Secretary of Labor.

Yours for the cause,

Signed

George Andreychine.

RENCE B. MILLER

ELBERT D. TRIST, MINN. 1917

COMMITTEE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
INSULAR AFFAIRSHouse of Representatives U. S.  
Washington, D. C.

March 6th, 1917.

Mr. George Andreythine,  
Hibbing, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Andreythine:--

I am in receipt of your night letter of March 5th, protesting strongly against this country entering into war or adopting compulsory military training. I am glad indeed to have had this expression of the views of so many citizens of Hibbing and I shall certainly bear the same in mind.

None of us want this country to become involved in any war. Peace is the natural pursuit of all and we can maintain peace, as far as this country is concerned. However, if it becomes necessary to fight in order to preserve this country from destruction of an outside force, I think you and I are both willing to do our part.

Very sincerely yours,

*CB Miller*

County attorney

Q - Do you believe in anarchy or  
murder of people?

A. No, I am a Tolstoyan and  
I am much opposed to all  
forms of violence and to war.

I am to help with your Tolstoy  
and non-resistance and  
philosophy. We want miners  
not philosophers.

July 5th, 1916 -

Grand Rapids, Minn

FROM CHICAGO TO  
1/5 18 1916

July

Newspaper

See Tolstoyan Worker, 1795 ca

alt. the County sheriff  
Gunderson kidnaped me from  
Washington on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July and  
put me in Grand Rapids jail 3 days  
without any warrant. I was arraigned  
before Judge Peterson for "inciting  
to riot" the warrants being sworn  
by Gunderson and chief of Police  
for the Oliver Iron Mining Co.  
This was a pure and simple lie  
as a newspaperman, Kiley testified  
before the court that I don't believe  
in God and he supposed that I was  
an anarchist. The judge and county  
attorney Stone misrepresented my  
statements and made of me  
a dangerous anarchist - wired  
to Secretary of Labor and next  
day Brown McDonald, mining  
inspector came and gave me a  
hearing. I testified that I  
really am a Tolstoyan -



1327

Previously consolidated

J. F.  
Bird

7/27-24

Letter 209267



W. E. B. DuBois  
1135 14th St. N.E.  
Washington, D.C.

My dear West:

Your letter of August 1941 and the articles enclosed are received. Your story about Androytchine, which was re-ceived from him will be in this month's International Socialist Review. I have also sent the story to all of the I. W. O. papers.

Your report of the strike was published in the Strikers' News in full, copy of which I enclose.

We are going to report late the negotiations. I think I told you that Mary Keaton, Union and Union Cothran have visited the Range. Their account will appear in the New Republic, the Outlook, Harpers Monthly and some special work for the New York Globe.

Devies and Fairley, the Federal Mediators, are gathering some interesting information. The boys have furnished them with some startling affidavits.

Androytchine is in your hands. All of our people who have met him think him a splendid fellow. Don't make a "scum proletarian" out of this otherwise decent material.

With best wishes, I am

Yours for Industrial Freedom.

FRANK P. WALSH, CHAIRMAN  
 JOHN B. LENNON, TREASURER  
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 GEORGE F. WEST, EDITOR  
 OTTO F. BRADLEY, SECRETARY

Saturday, Aug. 12, 1916.

William W. Haywood,  
 General Organizer,  
 Industrial Workers of the World,  
 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Bill,

I send you the enclosed to show that the country is coming to know that there is a strike on Gardner's service is carried by 195 papers with a circulation of 5,500,000. Including the cripps papers and many others. I understand the Chicago Tribune had an editorial yesterday.

Andreychine is staying with me here. We are very hopeful of beating the case. He was much pleased to hear from you the other day. We are lining up a long list of Senators, Congressmen and others, and the Department will get newspaper clippings from all over the country on the Gardner article, (copy enclosed.) It is absurd that there should be an instant's hesitation. What bothers those with legalistic minds is a Supreme Court decision in the Turner case under which anarchists are anarchists, whether Tolstoyan, hammer, knife, dagger or bomb.

What do you want to spoil a nice young man like him for, when we could make a college professor or even a preacher out of him?

With best regards, and please let me know how things progress,

Geo. F. West

Prattford

Michigan

Sept 4/16

Dear friends

Have not yet all the

order of deposit to be

cancelled. Good. I am

compelled to. I am with

the United States.

Love always

Harold Lamb

Geo Andreyevich

RECEIVED  
OCT 10 1896  
SAR 11/10/16

RD pt

209264

33067

Louis Post

May 26, 1920.

MEMO TO MR. BURKE FROM SPECIAL AGENT IRISH:

In re : Assistant Secretary Post of the Department of Labor.

I was told confidentially that Assistant Secretary Post of the Department of Labor had a publicity woman who is getting up a pamphlet on "THE WORKING GIRL IN THE FACTORY" and cospering same with the Attorney General's daughter. These circulars are supposed to be distributed in the Far Western and eastern cities.

(Information from A.C. of B. Dn.)  
FG

61-2131-0

10/pt 209264

Noted  
F.D. 22

GVR-112

209264  
May 21, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

6398

Confidential Informant  just advised me that he was in receipt of information to the effect that Louis Post owns, at the present time, fifty percent of the stock of the "New Republic".

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In view of Mr. Post's financial support to this publication, he requires the editorial staff to submit ~~substantive~~ <sup>all</sup> editorials written, for his information and suggestions.

I am further advised, that at the present time there is a financial deficit existing, in view of the increase in the number circulated, and Mr. Post has been requested to furnish further financial assistance which he is considering at the present time.

Respectfully,

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Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, May 8, 1920.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

*Louis F. Post*

NOTED  
J.E.H.

Attention: Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

From a confidential source, information has been received to the effect that Louis B. Post, the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor at Washington, during the year 1904 or 1905, made a sworn statement as to the character of one Turner, an anarchist, who was later deported by the United States.

Agent Scib of the Radical Division of the New York Office, who secured the aforementioned information, advises that his informant also stated that the records of the United States Supreme Court on cases on appeal, in either the March or April Term, 1904, in the case of Turner versus William Williams, (former Commissioner of Immigration, New York Harbor), might show some interesting data.

Very truly yours,

*G. F. Lamb*

GEORGE F. LAMB

Division Superintendent.



20905 1 File Louis S. [unclear]  
387167 [unclear]

CHRISTOPHER MANDAW alias FREDERICCI a Russian Alien was one of two delegates to the convention of the Communist Party in Chicago representing New Jersey, the other delegate being IVAN DUDINSKY. A photograph of this convention shows both of these men in the group of delegates. The evidence against DUDINSKY is no more conclusive than that against MANDAW. Mr. Post ordered DUDINSKY deported but cancelled the warrant against MANDAW on June 11, 1920, even though this man's membership card with due stamps fully paid up in the Communist Party was found with the I. W. W. membership cards, and the minutes of the New Jersey State Committee of the Communist Party carries the name of MANDAW. He for sometime past was one of the most active Communists in the State. MANDAW admitted his photograph in the convention as well as his membership cards in both the Communist Party and the I. W. W.

ENRIQUE FLORES MAGOON, a Mexican revolutionist, was living in the United States 16 years. In Mexico he had been openly advocating the destruction of property, the confiscation of all lands, railroads, etc. He is opposed to government, capital and to the clergy. He was sentenced to the penitentiary in California for sending improper matters through the mails and when examined in the penitentiary on March 18, 1920, he stated freely and frankly that he is an anarchist but qualified it by saying that he is a "Communist-anarchist". He published the paper "Regeneration", which was referred to by him as follows: "The aims and purposes of this paper are the overthrow of the government in Mexico and in doing justice to the Mexican people in Mexico. It is impossible to come to the poles in Mexico for all exploitation is there, therefore, as there is no freedom at all. Resort to revolution is the only way."

is advocated, we have been teaching to the Mexican people not to lay down the arms until everything that has been taken away from them should fall back into their hands." When asked whether he believed in anarchy he said, "I am a Communist Anarchist". He admitted also that the form of government that he desired to assist in forming in Mexico, was very much like the Soviet form of government. Certain anarchistic associates of MAGOON also have admitted that they knew him to be an anarchist, among others one Jesus Barragan told the Immigration Inspector that MAGOON was a teacher or chief of the Anarchist Party to which he (Barragan) belonged. The warrant against this man was cancelled by Mr. Post on April 14, 1920, over the recommendation of all his subordinates.

RUGERO BACCINI, was a member of the notorious Galliani group of anarchists. He is an Italian alien. He was apprehended and taken to Ellis Island where he was given a hearing and was released by Mr. Post on April 14, 1920. After his release he took active part in the bomb plot of June 2, 1919, at the home of the President of the Swanaha Silk Company in Paterson, New Jersey. Mr. Post, who had previously discharged several anarchists on account of agitation. Subsequent to the explosion, Baccini departed for Italy where he is at present assisting Galliani in the publication of a paper "Gronaca Severaiva". The result is because of the low bond he was released, did his little job, and beat it so that the Government was not enabled to deport him. It should be understood that a man who leaves the country voluntarily might return, whereas one formally deported is prohibited from returning.

PIETRO BALDESHEROTTO, of Paterson, New Jersey, admitted to the immigration authorities that he was an anarchist as far back as September 1918, and again in January 1919. He was ordered to be deported on June 25, 1919. This man was also taken into custody on February 14, 1920, with other members of an anarchist group in New Jersey in which group was Bresci who assassinated Humbert, King of Italy. Twice he admitted to the immigration authorities he is an anarchist and twice his warrant was cancelled and he is free today and at large in the City of Paterson, a dangerous public enemy.

✓ FRANZ WIDMER, another member of the same anarchistic group in New Jersey, admitted that he had been an anarchist for over 20 years, that he was one of the original members of the group to which Bresci belonged, and his initials were found on an article which he printed, referring to the Governor of Idaho, who had been killed as the result of an anarchist bomb explosion, as a "hyena", that his assassination was the "consummation of the vengeance of people" and that the 25 minutes between the explosion and death during which the ex-Governor survived, were 25 minutes too many. WIDMER will admit today that he is still an anarchist, and the record shows his own admission. Mr. Post cancelled his warrant on April 13, 1920.

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➤ PAUL E. BURTON of Detroit, a Russian alien registered for the draft but failed to appear and was reported as a deserter. He tried to break up an anti-bolshevik meeting in Detroit and was ejected by the police, also being arrested for participating in a discussion in the streets of Detroit. Among other utterances of his are the following: "I am glad to hear of the assassination of any one elected by capitalists. I would fight

I could \* would hand

cancelled his warrant on April 6, 1920.

FRANK FERENCHIWICH of St. Louis, Missouri, a Russian alien was a member of the Communist Party taken into custody on January 2nd. Mr. Post cancelled his warrant on April 13, 1920, whereupon FERENCHIWICH immediately returned to his propaganda work, and on August 9, 1920, was apprehended at his residence where over 150 copies of the official organ of the New United Communist Party were found ready for distribution. The United Communist Party is the latest and most radical organization in the Country today and the particular papers that he had for distribution openly and unqualifiedly advocated the use of armed force, civil war and etc., the overthrow of all capitalistic governments, including the United States. The paper openly stated that they wanted it distinctly understood that the United Communist Party stands for the use of force and violence. They also found about 60 copies of speech of Eugene V. Debs. This is the man who said, "From the crown of my head to the tip of my toes, I am a Bolshevik and proud of it". The particular speech which this man had for distribution was the one on which Debs was convicted.

Mr. Post has refused to deport "philosophic" anarchists because he believes the law to be intended to cover only the "terrorists". He is acting directly contrary to the specific rulings of the United States Courts in the cases of Turner v. Williams (194 U. S.) and in Frank R. Lopez v. Frederick C. Howe, before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York

Hundreds of cases might be cited where the men whose warrants have been cancelled by Mr. Post have returned to their activities against the Government with greater vigor and determination. Had Mr. Post had the interests of the

and America at heart, he would have given the

benefit of any doubt instead of forcing the

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individual cases, Mr. Post could just as easily have taken into consideration the cumulative evidence from the circumstances surrounding the apprehension of the men, presence at the very meetings of the organization, and at the headquarters as indicative of their activities or affiliation but he refused, and went still further, when he considered a case weak, ordinary decency if not a proper regard for the Government's interest, would have impelled him to request the Department of Justice to make further inquiries into particular cases but this he never did.

The State, City and County Courts in a number of States have since shown up Mr. Post by sentencing under their local laws a number of individuals as anarchists or members of anarchistic organizations which organizations Mr. Post considers perfectly legal notably the Communist Labor Party, the I. W. W., etc.

William Bross Lloyd and a number of co-defendants, members of the Communist Labor Party which party the Department of Labor ruled was not unlawful, only last week were convicted in Chicago as members of an anarchistic organization (Communist Labor Party).

Louis F. Post is one of the members of a committee of the organization known as the Peoples of America Society, 41 Union Square, New York City, which has issued a pamphlet "Lynch Law and the Immigrant Alien", which is from the pen of Frederick C. Howe and it contains such statements as follows: "Reread the records of the doughboys! The alien did not wait to be conscripted, He volunteered" Evidently Mr. Howe never heard of the conscientious objectors of alien birth, of the thousands of able-bodied "class fives." Possibly he never heard of a number of aliens who had taken out their first papers and even went through the process of naturalization in order to



In reply refer to  
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*Noted Dept Bell*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

*38467*  
August 30, 1930.

*Low 7 Post*

Mr. J. E. Hoover,  
Special Assistant to the  
Attorney General,  
Department of Justice.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of August 21st forwarding twenty-five additional copies, as requested, of the statement by the Attorney General before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives.

Very truly yours,

*Allan J. Carter*

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Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.

March 20, 1920

  
ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.

NOTED  
W.F.B.

Mr J T Suter,  
Acting Asst. Director and Chief.  
Bureau of Investigation.

Dear sir.

In re Activities Assistant General Agent  
U S Department of Labor Post.

Replying to your ~~to~~ your telegram of yesterday would say that I had a confidential conference with Immigrant Inspector George K Apple of this city who informed me that Attorney Solon T Klotz, representing the leading local members of the Communist parties arrested in the recent raids has just returned from Washington where he has been in conference with Mr. Post with the result that the bail of the four leading Communists now in jail has been reduced from \$10,000. each to \$1,000 each and that there seems to be every prospect that Mr. Post will cancel deportation warrants in the local cases.

Mr. Klotz informed Mr Apple that Mr. Post had told him that while the Commissioner General had ruled that membership in the Communist parties was sufficient grounds for the deportation of aliens that the Commissioner General was only interpreting the law and that he (Mr Post) would see that a proper regard for the Constitution was exercised in the consideration of these cases. Mr. Post is also alleged to have said that while the Toledo cases had been reviewed and approved by Mr Abercrombie, that Mr Abercrombie was no longer engaged in this work and that he (Mr. Post) proposed to use his own judgment and that in at least one of the Toledo cases he would over-rule the decision of Mr. Abercrombie

Mr. Post is alleged to have further informed Mr Klotz that the red membership cards and other documentary evidence seized in the local raids would not be considered as evidence and that any statements from prisoners secured by the U S Dept of of Justice Agents would be ruled out, that only evidence of individual activities in promulgating illegal doctrines would be considered. It was also stated that Mr. Post seemed to resent the part taken by the U S Department of Justice in this work.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2652 JEP  
ON JUL 30 1971

Re Mr Post. Pg 2.

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Mr. Apple states that from what Mr Klotz told him he fears that deportation warrants will be canceled in the Toledo cases and he does not deem it advisable to make any more arrests until Mr Post has demonstrated finally what his attitude will be in these matters.

The prisoners whose bail was reduced from \$10,000 to \$1,000 each by Mr Post and for whom bail has been furnished by Mr Klotz are as follows,-- Wacław Lascynski, Alex Lascynski, Anton Pilechiewicz, and Jan Skulski.

Mr Klotz is the leading local radical who recently received 16,000 votes for Mayor of Toledo and who was only defeated by 2,000 votes by Mayor Shrieber. His interpretation of Mr. Post's attitude will soon be known to all local radicals as he is in touch with all of the leaders here.

Yours very truly,

*T H B Patterson*

T H B Patterson.  
Acting Agent In Charge.

*Phil Kennedy*

WHP.



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